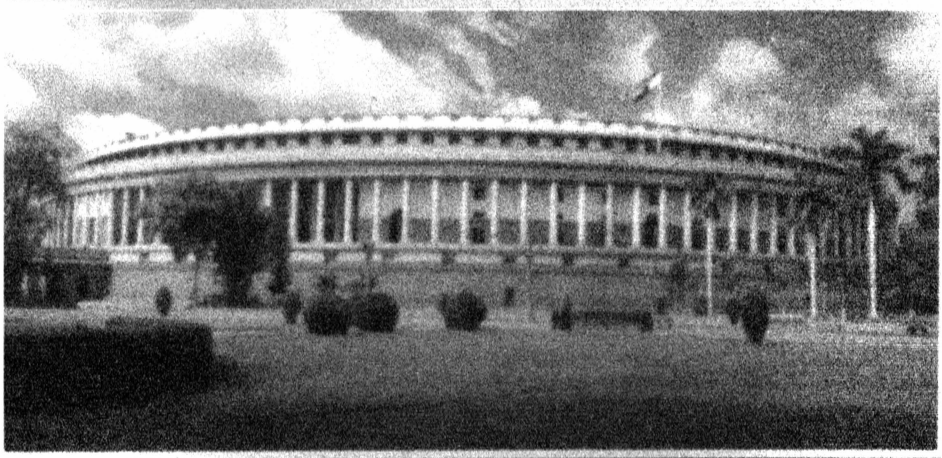
VOL. L NO. 3 SEPTEMBER 2004

The Journal of Parliamentary Information



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT, NEW DELHI

The Journal of Parliamentary Information

VOLUME L NO. 3 SEPTEMBER 2004

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CBS Publishers & Distributors
11, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-2

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

VOLUME L NO. 3 SEPTEMBER 2004

CONTENTS

PAGE

EDITORIAL NOTE 235

ADDRESS

Address by the President to Parliament 237

SHORT NOTES

The Fourteenth Lok Sabha: Reaffirmation of India's Commitment to Parliamentary Democracy 252

The Election of the Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha 258

The Election of the Deputy Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha 271

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Conferences and Symposia 282

Birth Anniversaries of National Leaders 284

Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training 285

PRIVILEGE ISSUES 287

PROCEDURAL MATTERS 288

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS 289

SESSIONAL REVIEW

Lok Sabha 302

Rajya Sabha 306

State Legislatures 308

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST 322

APPENDICES

I. Statement showing the work transacted during the First Session of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha 329

II. Statement showing the work transacted during the Two Hundredth and First Session of the Rajya Sabha 331

III. Statement showing the activities of the Legislatures of the States and Union territories during the period 1 April to 30 June 2004 336

IV. List of Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President during the period 1 April to 30 June 2004 341

V. List of Bills passed by the Legislatures of the States and the Union territories during the period 1 April to 30 June 2004 342

VI. Ordinances promulgated by the Union and State Governments during the period 1 April to 30 June 2004 346

VII. Party Position in the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the Legislatures of the States and the Union territories 359

EDITORIAL NOTE

The General Elections to the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, the first of the 21st century, were held during the months of April and May 2004. The biggest ever electoral exercise–not just in the country but in the world as a whole–reiterated the abiding faith of the people of India in the democratic norms, values and traditions established in the country over the last fifty-six years.

The Indian National Congress (INC)-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) emerged as the largest alliance after the Fourteenth General Elections. The INC also came out as the single largest party, followed by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). The Fourteenth Lok Sabha was constituted with the Election Commission issuing a notification under Section 73 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, on 17 May 2004. We include in this issue of the *Journal,* the events relating to the constitution of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha as the Feature, 'The Fourteenth Lok Sabha: Reaffirmation of India's Commitment to Parliamentary Democracy'.

The Fourteenth Lok Sabha commenced its First Session on 2 June 2004. The Constitution of India (Article 87(1)) provides that at the commencement of the first Session after each General Election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the First Session of each year, the President shall address both the Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform the Parliament of the causes of its summons. On 7 June 2004, the President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam addressed members of the two Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House, following the constitution of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. We reproduce in this issue of the *Journal,* the text of the Address by the President.

After the oath or affirmation of the newly elected members, the election to the Office of the Speaker was held on 4 June 2004. The veteran parliamentarian Shri Somnath Chatterjee of the CPI(M) was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and Leaders of various political parties and groups warmly congratulated the newly elected Speaker. We extend our heartiest felicitations to Shri Somnath Chatterjee on his assuming the office of the Speaker and include in this issue a Feature titled 'The Election of the Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha'.

Maintaining the healthy parliamentary practice of electing the Deputy Speaker from the Opposition, Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal of the Shiromani Akali Dal, a constituent of the Opposition National Democratic Alliance (NDA), was unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, on 9 June 2004. We felicitate Shri Atwal on his election and include in this issue of the *Journal*, a Feature titled 'The Election of the Deputy Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha'.

We also carry in this issue the other regular features, *viz.* Parliamentary Events and Activities, Privilege Issues, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

It has been our constant endeavour to make the *Journal* more useful and informative. We would greatly welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome practice and problem-oriented, non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

—G.C. Malhotra
Editor

1

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO PARLIAMENT

The Constitution of India provides for an Address by the President to either House of Parliament or both the Houses assembled together. The provision for an Address by the Head of State to the Parliament goes back to the year 1921 when the Central Legislature was set up for the first time under the Government of India Act, 1919. The President may address both the Houses of Parliament assembled together or either House of Parliament separately as per provisions of articles 86(1) and 87(1) of the Constitution. Under article 86(1), the President may address either House of Parliament or both the Houses assembled together, and for that purpose require attendance of members. Article 87(1) provides that at the commencement of the first Session after each General Election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first Session of each year, the President shall address both the Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform the Parliament of the causes of its summons.

The Address by the President is a statement of policy of the Government. It contains a review of the activities and achievements of the Government during the previous year and sets out the policies which it wishes to pursue with regard to important national and international issues. It also indicates the main items of legislative business which are proposed to be brought before Parliament during the sessions to be held that year.

Following the constitution of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, the President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, addressed members of the two Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 7 June 2004.

We reproduce below the text of the Address.

—Editor

Honourable Members,

I am delighted to address the First Session of both the Houses of Parliament after the elections to the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. My greetings to all the members, particularly to the newly elected members of the Lok Sabha. You had all worked during the last three months in the scorching heat of the summer, had many sleepless nights, travelled hundreds and thousands of kilometers, met thousands of voters and explained how you will shape the future of the people and the country. On your successful election to this august body, I congratulate you all.

Before I dwell on the task ahead of us, I would like to congratulate

the Election Commission of India for smoothly conducting the Fourteenth Lok Sabha elections using Electronic Voting Machines in all the booths for the first time.

The first General Elections of this millennium reflect the firm conviction of our people in the democratic process of change. These elections have demonstrated the vibrancy of our democracy. The outcome of the elections is indicative of people's yearning for inclusiveness—economic, social and cultural and their rejection of the forces of divisiveness and intolerance. The verdict is for establishing the Rule of Law and repairing our secular fabric. This Government is committed to providing the right ambience for fulfilling the aspirations implicit in the people's mandate.

The Common Minimum Programme (CMP) of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA), supported by the Left and other like-minded parties, reflects the commitment of all participants to implement this programme and making it the foundation for collective maximum performance. Only through your active participation in discussions pertaining to national development and your determination to resolve all the problems coming in the way of implementing development programmes, we will be able to achieve the goal of making a billion people smile.

The Common Minimum Programme is indicative of the broad thrust of the priorities of this Government. It will be the sincere effort of the Government to implement the Programme during the next five years. However, the precise content and phasing of the programmes will depend on both the availability of resources and the pace of improvement of the absorptive capacity of various sectors. Our effort will be to move forward on the twin roads of efficiency and equity while maintaining a high degree of fiscal and financial discipline. My Government will need to devise imaginative measures to ensure that our macro economic policies balance appropriately the concerns for rapid growth, stability and social equity.

My Government is committed to preserving, protecting and promoting secular values and enforcing the law without fear or favour to deal with all obscurantist and fundamentalist elements that seek to disturb social amity and peace. We will ensure that the economy maintains a growth rate of at least 7–8 per cent per year for a sustained period and in a manner that generates employment and provides assured livelihood for each family. While doing so, my Government will focus on improving income and welfare of the farmers, farm labour and workers; empowering women; and providing equality of opportunity for the people belong-

ing to the Scheduled Castes, Schedules Tribes, Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and religious minorities.

My Government will carry forward the process of social and economic development so that the 21st century becomes India's century. This calls for speeding up economic reforms that ushered the country into an era of rapid economic growth. Further reforms will be carried out in agriculture, industry and services. The reforms will have a human face and will ensure that the benefits flowing from such reforms reach the urban poor and rural areas, where the vast majority of our population lives.

The Government stands committed to accelerating the pace of rural development through grassroots democracy in consonance with the letter and spirit of the constitutional provisions in this regard. Our country has approximately 2.3 lakh Village *Panchayats* and *Panchayati Raj* Institutions at intermediate and district levels. These will be empowered through effective devolution of functions, functionaries and finances to emerge as true institutions of participative democracy. The *Gram Sabha* will be empowered to emerge as the foundation of the *Panchayati Raj* system. The Government will ensure that all funds for poverty alleviation and rural development programmes get directly credited to the *Panchayat* bodies to enable them to serve the people better. Appropriate guidelines will be prepared for the effective utilisation of such funds.

A substantial portion of the Government's investment will be channelled to the villages, with special emphasis on improving basic infrastructure such as roads, power and drinking water in rural areas. Connectivity of village complexes for providing economic opportunities to all segments of people will get special emphasis to bridge the rural-urban divide. Let us not have a mindset that poorer quality rural infrastructure or poor products would suffice for rural consumption.

Public investment in agriculture will be stepped up significantly with focus on the backward and poor regions so as to substantially boost farmers' income. The Government will ensure that the flow of agricultural credit is significantly stepped up and the coverage of small and marginal farmers by institutional lending expands substantially. The entire rural credit system will be restored to health, Government is sensitive to the debt burden of farmers and will take suitable steps in this regard. Farm insurance schemes will be made more responsive to the needs of the farmers. The Government will actively encourage investments in agro-processing industries to reduce wastage and encourage value addition benefiting farmers.

The Government will introduce a special programme for dry land farming. An intensive agricultural development programme for the districts in the arid and semi-arid regions of the country will be put in place. Watershed development projects will be promoted on a larger scale, and the wasteland development programme lying dormant these past few years will be revived.

My Government will ensure that the farmers all over the country receive fair and remunerative prices and the Government agencies, entrusted with the responsibility for procurement and marketing, pay special attention to farmers in the poor and backward States and districts. Our negotiations in the World Trade Organization (WTO) will be such as to fully protect the interests and livelihood of our large farming community, which is the backbone of our country. The Government will ensure proper implementation of the minimum wage laws for farm labour. Effective measures will be taken to protect the interest of all agricultural workers. The process of land reforms will be speeded up and efforts to distribute surplus productive land to the landless will be redoubled.

The Government will accelerate the development and use of the country's irrigation potential. Starting with peninsular rivers, the environmental, ecological and techno-economic feasibility of linking the rivers of the country will be carefully examined. Steps will be taken to ensure that long-pending inter-State disputes on rivers and water-sharing like the Cauvery Water dispute, are settled amicably, keeping in view the interests of all parties to the dispute. All on-going irrigation projects will be completed in a time-bound manner.

The Government is concerned that a significant portion of our population does not have access to safe drinking water. My Government will work with the State-Government to draw up innovative schemes, including harvesting rainwater and de-silting existing ponds. Effective measures will be taken to put an end to the acute shortage of drinking water in drought-prone areas and in cities like Chennai, including thorough setting up of desalination plants wherever found viable. Special problems of habitations in hilly terrains will be addressed immediately.

The Government is painfully aware of the shrinking employment opportunities for the youth. The Government will adopt policies to expand employment opportunities by creating a climate conducive to investments in the organised sector. Along with vastly expanding credit facilities for small scale industry and self employment, the services sector will be given all support to realise its true employment potential. New jobs will also be created in other areas like village industries,

textiles, handicrafts, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, dairying and agro-processing so as to benefit the rural and urban youth. With a view to providing guaranteed employment for 100 days in a year to at least one able bodied person in each rural household, a national Employment Guarantee Act will be legislated soon and implemented in a phased manner.

To enhance the employability of our youth, systematic efforts will be made to appropriately vocationalise secondary education and to establish at least one industrial training institute in each development block of the country through creative public-private partnerships.

Women and children, particularly those belonging to poor households, are the most vulnerable groups of our society that need special attention. The Government will earmark at least one-third of all funds flowing into *panchayats* for programmes relating to the development of women and children. Village women and their associations will be encouraged to assume responsibility for all development schemes relating to drinking water, sanitation, primary education, health and nutrition. There will be a major expansion in schemes for micro-finance based on self-help groups, particularly in the backward and ecologically sensitive regions. The Government will take the lead to introduce legislation for one-third reservation for women in the *Vidhan Sabha* and the *Lok Sabha.* Legislation on domestic violence and against gender discrimination will be enacted. Complete legal equality for women in all spheres will be made a practical reality.

It is a matter of concern that even today over a third of babies born in India are under-weight, reflecting acute malnourishment, particularly of the girl child. Nutrition programmes will be expanded on a significant scale with special focus on the girl child. A national cooked nutritious mid-day meal scheme, funded mainly by the Central Government, will be introduced in a phased manner in primary and secondary schools. The Government will progressively universalise the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme.

The State has an important role to play in providing requisite support to the disabled so that they do not get left out of the mainstream. The Government will initiate special measures to ensure that the disabled get equal opportunity and are in a position to meaningfully contribute to the task of nation building. Trade and industry will be sensitised to their social obligations in this respect. Our senior citizens also deserve special care. The Government will consider their problems and initiate measures that would make their lives more comfortable in their old age.

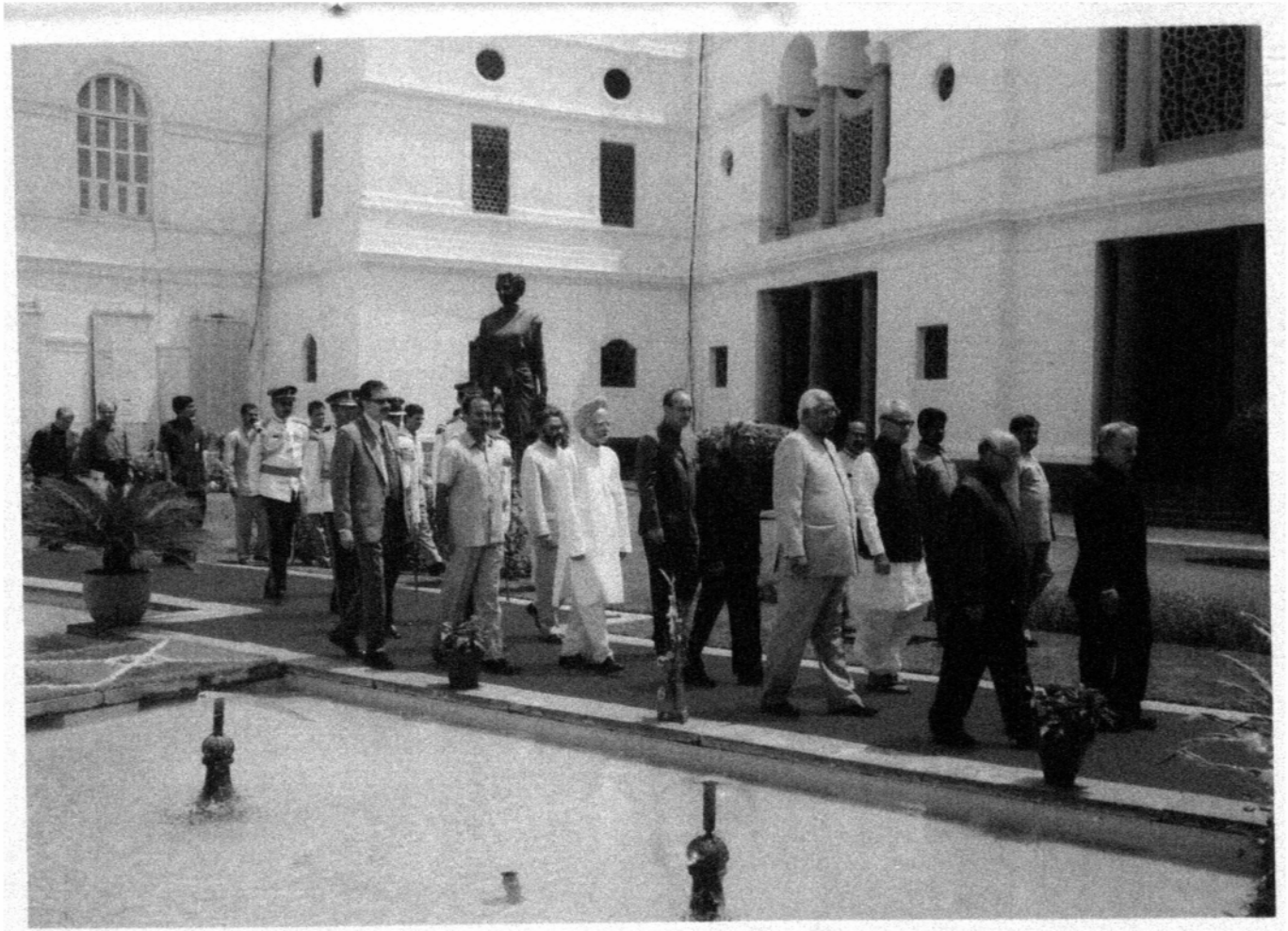
Health is an essential element in the development process and a crucial input for improving the quality of life. The Government will increase public spending on health to at least 2–3 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over the next five years, with the focus on primary health care. Universal immunisation programmes will be effectively implemented throughout the country to eliminate avoidable child diseases. The Government will step up public investment in programmes to control communicable diseases. A special thrust will be given to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country. A national scheme of health insurance for poor families will be introduced. The Government will take all steps to ensure the availability of life-saving drugs at reasonable prices. The Family Welfare programmes will be strengthened and revitalised.

India's greatest resource is its people. The full potential of our human resources has yet to be effectively utilised. High priority will, therefore, be accorded to education. The Government will aim at increasing public spending on education so as to ultimately reach at least 6 per cent of the GDP, with half the amount earmarked for primary and secondary education. A cess will be proposed on all central taxes to finance the commitment to universalise access to quality basic education. A National Commission on Education will be set up to allocate resources and monitor programmes.

My Government is aware of the systematic erosion of autonomy of our institutions of repute in recent years. My Government will ensure that all institutions of higher learning and professional education get back the autonomy that they enjoyed earlier. At the same time, the Government will ensure that nobody is denied professional education because he or she is poor. Apart from increasing the supply of loan scholarships and refinance through banks, the Government will put in place institutional mechanisms to provide loans at affordable rates to those who cannot afford the costs of college and university education in science, engineering, medicine and management studies.

Academic excellence and professional competence will be the sole criteria for all appointments to bodies such as the Indian Council for Historical Research (ICHR), Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR), University Grants Commission (UGC), National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) etc. Steps will be taken to remove the communalisation of the school syllabus that has taken place in recent years.

It is a matter of serious concern that the forces of communalism



The President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam arriving in procession to address members of Parliament on 7 June, 2004

have been able to vitiate the atmosphere in the country leading to outbreak of riots, the most gruesome face of which was witnessed recently in Gujarat. My Government is determined to combat such forces. The Government will adopt all possible measures to promote and maintain communal peace and harmony so that minorities feel completely secure. My Government will enact a model law to deal with communal violence and encourage States to adopt it. The Government will examine the question of providing constitutional status to the Minorities Commission and will strive for recognition and promotion of Urdu language under articles 345 and 347 of the Constitution.

On Ayodhya issue, my Government will await the verdict of the courts while encouraging negotiations between parties to the dispute for an amicable settlement which, in turn, must receive legal sanction. The Government is also committed to implementing the Protection of Places of Worship Act, 1992.

Steps will be taken to establish a Commission to look into issues relating to direct affiliation of minority professional institutions with central universities. Measures will also be taken to spread modern and technical education among minority communities. A National Commission will be established to make recommendations on how best to enhance the welfare of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities, including thorough reservation in education and employment.

The Government is sensitive to the issue of affirmative action, including reservations in the private sector, and it is committed to faster socio-economic and educational development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. My Government will initiate a dialogue with political parties, industry and other bodies on how best the private sector can fulfil the aspirations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Reservation quotas in Government, including those relating to promotions, will be fulfilled in a time-bound manner. To codify all policies on reservations, appropriate legislation will be enacted. The Government will launch a comprehensive national programme for minor irrigation of lands owned by people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Landless families will be endowed with land through the implementation of land ceiling and redistribution legislation. No reversal of ceilings legislation will be permitted.

State Governments will be urged to bring about a legislation conferring ownership rights in respect of minor forest produce on people from

the weaker sections working in forests. Eviction of tribal communities and other forest dwelling communities from forest areas will be stopped. The Government will reconcile the objectives of environmental conservation and faster economic growth without jeopardising the ecological balance or diluting the objectives of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. An effective system will be put in place for rehabilitating the tribal communities displaced by development projects.

My Government is concerned about the growth of Naxalite violence in various parts of the country. Rather than being an ordinary law and order problem, such violence is symptomatic of a much deeper socio-economic malaise, which needs to be treated systematically. My Government will, therefore, look into the causes behind the growth of such senseless violence and take steps to put the Naxalite-affected areas on a higher trajectory of economic growth so that they catch up with the rest of the country.

The Government will strengthen the Public Distribution System (PDS), particularly in the poorest and backward blocks of the country, and also involve women and ex-servicemen cooperatives in its management at the local level. Special schemes will be launched to ensure that foodgrains reach the most destitute and the infirm. Grain Banks in chronically food scarce areas will be established. *Antyodaya* cards for all households at risk of hunger will be introduced.

The Government is firmly committed to ensuring the welfare and wellbeing of all workers particularly those in the unorganised sector who constitute over 90 per cent of our workforce. Social security, health insurance and other schemes for such workers, fishermen and fisherwomen, toddy tappers, leather workers, plantation labour, *beedi* workers, etc. will be expanded. The Government will establish a National Commission to examine the problems that the enterprises operating in the unorganised sector are facing.

My Government recognises that some changes are needed in labour laws so that the manufacturing sector grows rapidly with concomitant expansion in the employment opportunities. However, such changes must ensure that workers and their families are fully protected. The Government will pursue a dialogue with the industry and trade unions on this issue before coming up with specific proposals. The Government firmly believes that labour-management relations in our country must be marked by consultations, cooperation and consensus. Tripartite consultations with trade unions and industry on all proposals concerning them will be actively pursued.

Development of infrastructure will get a high priority. Public-private partnerships will be encouraged for expansion of physical infrastructure such as roads, ports, airports, power, railways, water supply and sanitation. Public investment in infrastructure will be enhanced and subsidies in such investments will be explicitly provided through the budget.

The railways have suffered immensely over the past few years with rail safety being a prime casualty. The Government will move purposefully to modernise the vast railway network, keeping both the economic and social dimensions of the Railways in mind.

The Government will put in place policies to enhance the country's energy security with special emphasis on petroleum and natural gas. Overseas investments in the hydrocarbon industry will be actively encouraged. A special programme will be launched to ensure that each household has full access to reliable power. Public investment in the power sector will be stepped up substantially. Private sector participation in generation and distribution will be actively encouraged. Power sector reforms will be continued in such a way that all sections of society get quality power at affordable price. Energy conservation will receive priority attention of the Government.

The Government will launch a comprehensive programme of urban renewal and expansion of social housing in towns and cities, paying particular attention to the needs of slum-dwellers. Housing for the weaker sections in urban and rural areas will be expanded on a large scale. While undertaking urban renewal, forced eviction and demolition of slums will be avoided.

It is a matter of concern that regional imbalances have been accentuated not only by historical neglect but also by distortions in Plan allocations. The Government is committed to redressing growing regional imbalances both among the States, as well as within the States, through fiscal, administrative and other means. A structured and transparent approach to alleviate the burden of debt on States will be adopted so as to enable them to increase social sector investments. All non statutory resource transfers from the Central Government will be weighed in favour of the poor and backward States. The Government will consider establishing a Backward States Grant Fund that will be used to create productive assets in these States but with performance parameters as well. Appropriate measures will be initiated to speed up the industrialisation of the eastern and northeastern region. The Government will start a Flood-prone Area Development Programme and support the flood control works in inter-State and international rivers. A

single major national programme will be launched after reviewing the existing schemes for drought-prone area development. Steps will be taken to implement expeditiously special economic packages announced in the past for different regions and States.

The Sarkaria Commission had last looked at the issue of Centre-State relations over two decades ago. The Government will set up a new Commission for this purpose, keeping in view the sea changes that have taken place in the polity and economy of India since then. The National Development Council (NDC) will be made a more effective instrument of cooperative federalism. The Inter-State Council will also be activated. The Government will consider the demand for the formation of a Telangana State at an appropriate time after due consultations.

The Government will respect the letter and spirit of article 370 of the Constitution that accords a special status to Jammu & Kashmir. Dialogue with all groups and with different shades of opinion in Jammu & Kashmir will be pursued on a sustained basis, in consultation with the democratically-elected State Government. The State will be given assistance to rebuild its infrastructure quickly. The Government is determined to tackle terrorism, militancy and insurgency in the northeast as a matter of urgent national priority. The Northeastern States will be given special assistance to upgrade and expand infrastructure.

The Government will set up a committee to examine the question of declaring all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as official language. Tamil will be declared a classical language.

Our rich cultural heritage is a matter of national pride and the foundation of our unity in diversity. The Government will actively strive to preserve our national heritage in all its manifestations. In the same vein, the Government will take all possible steps to preserve the richness of our bio-diversity, with special emphasis on preserving the wild life.

The Government recognises the importance of tourism in providing gainful employment to a wide spectrum of job seekers from the unskilled to the specialised, even in remote parts of the country. The Government will provide appropriate incentives to promote rural heritage, adventure and eco-tourism and establishing high quality tourist destinations. The potential of our film industry, with its universal appeal, will be realised through suitable policy initiatives.

The youth constitute a large and vibrant segment of India's population. Their energy, zeal and motivation will be harnessed through special

programmes to enable them to realise their potential and achieve their ambitions in all activities, ranging from economic and social spheres to the arts and sports. We extend the very best wishes to our sports persons participating in all forthcoming events, in particular for the Olympic Games in Athens this August.

An Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) will be established to prepare a detailed blueprint for revamping public administration completely so as to make it more performance-oriented and accountable. While improving the quality of basic governance will be the priority, e-governance will be promoted on a massive scale in areas of concern to the common man. The Government will ensure that its agencies operate in a responsive and accountable manner. The Right to Information Act will be made more progressive, participatory and meaningful. The Government will take the leadership role to drastically cut delays in High Courts and lower levels of the Judiciary. Legal aid services will be expanded. As part of its commitment to electoral reforms, the Government will consider steps to introduce State funding of elections.

The Government is determined to rid the country of the scourge of corruption. The root causes of corruption and the generation of black money will be effectively tackled. For this purpose, procedures will be streamlined and processes will be appropriately re-engineered to bring in transparency in governance.

The Government will follow policies and introduce programmes that strengthen India's vast science and technology infrastructure. Science and technology development and application missions will be launched in key areas. The Government will mobilise the skills and expertise of Indian scientists, technologists and other professionals working abroad for institution building and other projects in the country.

The revival of industrial growth is of paramount importance. Incentives for boosting private investment will be introduced. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) will continue to be encouraged. Indian industry will be given every support to become productive and competitive. Competition, both domestic and external, will be deepened across industry with professionally run regulatory institutions in place to ensure that competition is free and fair. The Government will establish a National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council to provide a continuing forum for policy interactions to energise and sustain the growth of the manufacturing industry. Manufacturing by artisans and households will be given greater technological, marketing and investment support. A major promotional package for the Small Scale Industries (SSI) sector will be announced soon.

The textile industry will be enabled to meet new challenges imposed by the abolition of quotas under the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing in January 2005. Given its special ecological importance world wide and within the country, the jute industry will receive a fresh impetus in all respects.

The Government is committed to a strong and effective public sector, whose social objectives are met by its commercial functioning. But for this, there is need for selectivity and a strategic focus. My Government will devolve full managerial and commercial autonomy to successful, profit-making companies operating in a competitive environment. Privatisation will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Chronically loss-making companies will either be sold-off, or closed, after workers get their legitimate dues and compensation. Private industry will be inducted to turn around companies that have potential for revival.

My Government believes that privatisation should increase competition, not decrease it. We also believe that there must be a direct link between privatisation and social needs, like the use of revenues generated through privatisation for designated social sector schemes. Public sector companies and nationalised banks will be encouraged to enter the capital market to raise resources and offer new investment avenues to retail investors.

For boosting the growth rate of GDP, the rate of investment has to be pushed up by rejuvenating the capital markets. The Government is deeply committed to the orderly development and functioning of capital markets that reflect the true fundamentals of the economy. Financial markets will be deepened. Foreign Institutional Investors will continue to be encouraged. The interests of small investors will be protected and they will be given new avenues for safe investment of their savings. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), will be further strengthened.

Indians abroad have not only been successful in many walks of life, but have also been a source of inspiration for their brethren back home. The new Ministry of Non-Resident Indians Affairs, which reflects our recognition of their value, will tap their potential for contributing to our economic growth.

Large scale changes in the global trade environment have been witnessed in the last decade. Our share in the global trade has been rising at a very slow pace. The Government will provide an atmosphere conducive to rapid growth of our exports. For this purpose, procedures will be further simplified, tariffs will be appropriately harmonised and

efforts will be made to strengthen infrastructure and to reduce transaction costs.

The Government will undertake major tax reforms to significantly expand the base of taxpayers, to substantially increase tax compliance and to make the tax administration more citizen-friendly. Tax rates will be stable and conducive to growth, compliance and investment. Value Added Tax (VAT) will be introduced in close cooperation and consultation with trade and industry.

My Government is committed to eliminating the revenue deficit of the Central Government by 2009 so as to release more resources for investment in social and physical Infrastructure. Subsidies will be targeted sharply at the poor and the needy. A detailed roadmap will be prepared for this purpose. The Government will take effective steps and strong measures to control the price hike of essential commodities. Provisions to deal with speculators, hoarders and black-marketeers under the Essential Commodities Act will not be diluted in any way.

We are proud of our Armed Forces. They have risen to the occasion whenever called upon to defend the territorial integrity of our country and assist the civil authorities in maintaining law and order and organising relief and rescue measures. My Government will eliminate all delays that hamper the modernisation of our Armed Forces and ensure that the funds earmarked for modernisation are utilised fully for the purpose for which they are meant. The welfare of ex-servicemen will get priority and they will be involved in crucial nation-building tasks.

My Government is concerned about the misuse of Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) in the recent past. While there can be no compromise on the fight against terrorism, the Government is of the view that the existing laws could adequately handle the menace of terrorism. The Government, therefore, proposes to repeal POTA.

The Government will give the highest priority to building closer political, economic and other ties with its neighbours in South Asia and to strengthening the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Particular attention will be paid to regional projects relating to water resources, power and ecological conservation. The dialogue with Pakistan on all outstanding issues will be pursued on a sustained basis within the framework of the Shimla Agreement and all subsequent agreements between the two Governments, including the Joint Statement of 6 January 2004. My Government will support the peace initiative in Sri Lanka that fulfils the requirements of all sections of the people of Sri Lanka for a life full of dignity and self-respect and meets the legitimate aspi-

rations of all linguistic and religious minorities, while respecting the territorial integrity and solidarity of Sri Lanka. My Government shall seek to resolve outstanding issues with Bangladesh and strengthen our relations with this important neighbour. It will continue to attach great importance to our close and vibrant partnerships with Bhutan, Nepal and Maldives. Trade and investment with China will be expanded further and talks on the boundary question will be pursued purposively. India will also expand political and security exchanges with China to ensure regional security. We welcome moves for an early restoration of sovereignty to the people of Iraq. We note with satisfaction the UN involvement in this process. Our traditional friendship with Afghanistan has been revived under the Government of President Karzai. My Government has developed multi-faceted cooperation with Myanmar, Iran and all the countries of Central Asia. India attaches high importance to its relations with the United States of America. We will pursue a closer strategic and economic engagement with USA, the European Union and Japan. The Russian Federation remains an important entity in India's foreign policy orientation, given the long-standing and multi-dimensional convergence of interest and the resultant strategic partnership between India and Russia. The relationship with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) collectively, and with the countries of that region individually, will be intensified. Traditional ties with the countries of West Asia will be given a fresh thrust. My Government will continue to fully support the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people. Our relations with Israel, which have developed on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation, are important, but this in no way dilutes our principled support for the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people. India will pursue an independent foreign policy on all regional and global issues keeping in view our interests. We have to reorient the role of Non-Alignment in a post-Cold War, globalising world. My Government is committed to fostering multipolarity in the world political and economic system.

Democracy has been described by someone as a periodic redistribution of power. The people of India have spoken loud and clear. The mandate they have given to my Government is to treat power as a sacred societal trust to be used for the good of society, paying particular attention to the pressing needs of our farmers and other downtrodden sections. Our Government will stay faithful to this vision. The Government will work sincerely to build a national consensus for strengthening the secular and pluralistic foundation of our polity and to accelerate the process of social and economic development. Our people possess a vast pool of creative energies. They are eagerly waiting for the improve-

ment in processes of governance for fuller utilisation of these energies for the task of nation building. All of us have an obligation to make the 21st century as India's century. India is destined to emerge as a major powerhouse of the evolving global economy and in the process also get rid of the chronic poverty, ignorance and disease which still affect large sections of our society. Your duty as representatives of the people is to canalise the tremendous upsurge among our people to build a new India free from the fear of want and exploitation. It is my earnest hope and wish that your deliberations will be marked by maturity and wisdom and guided by patriotic and selfless devotion to the cause of the nation.

I wish you all success in your endeavours.

JAI HIND.

2

THE FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA: REAFFIRMATION OF INDIA'S COMMITMENT TO PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

The General Elections to the Fourteenth Lok Sabha were held during April-May 2004, further strengthening the best democratic traditions established in our country over the last fifty-six years.

Dissolution of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha: On 6 February 2004, the President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, dissolved the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Schedule for General Elections: The General Elections for constituting a new House of the People (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) were held on 20, 22, and 25 April 2004 and on 5 and 10 May 2004. Polling passed off peacefully barring stray incidents of violence.

Election results: The Indian National Congress (INC)-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) emerged as the largest alliance in the Fourteenth General Elections. The INC also emerged as the single largest party, followed by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). (For party position in the Lok Sabha, *see* Table.)

Constitution of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha: On 17 May 2004, the Fourteenth Lok Sabha was constituted with the Election Commission issuing a notification under Section 73 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

New Prime Minister: On 22 May 2004, Dr. Manmohan Singh was sworn in as the new Prime Minister. Along with him, members of his Council of Ministers also took oath of office. The Council of Ministers and their portfolios (as on 27 November 2004) are as under:

Dr. Manmohan Singh: *Prime Minister and Department of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions; Planning; Department of Atomic Energy; and Department of Space* and also in-charge of the Ministries/ Departments not specifically allocated to the charge of any Minister

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Pranab Mukherjee: *Defence*; Shri Arjun Singh: *Human Resource Development*; Shri Sharad Pawar: *Agriculture and Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution*; Shri Lalu Prasad: *Railways*; Shri Shivraj V. Patil: *Home Affairs*; Shri Ram Vilas Paswan:

Chemicals & Fertilizers and Steel; Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad: *Parliamentary Affairs and Urban Development;* Shri S. Jaipal Reddy: *Information & Broadcasting and Culture;* Shri Sis Ram Ola: *Mines;* Shri P. Chidambaram: *Finance;* Shri Mahavir Prasad: *Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries;* Shri P.R. Kyndiah: *Tribal Affairs and Development of North Eastern Region;* Shri T.R. Baalu: *Shipping, Road Transport & Highways;* Shri Shankersinh Vaghela: *Textiles*; Shri K. Natwar Singh: *External Affairs*; Shri Kamal Nath: *Commerce & Industry;* Shri H.R. Bhardwaj: *Law & Justice*; Shri P.M. Sayeed: *Power;* Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh: *Rural Development;* Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi: *Water Resources*; Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar: *Petroleum & Natural Gas and Panchayati Raj;* Shri Sunil Dutt: *Youth Affairs & Sports;* Smt. Meira Kumar: *Social Justice & Empowerment;* Shri K. Chandra Sekhar Rao: *Labour & Employment;* Shri Shibu Soren: *Coal;* Shri A. Raja: *Environment & Forests;* Shri Dayanidhi Maran: *Communications & Information Technology;* Dr. Anbumani Ramdoss: *Health & Family Welfare.*

Ministers of State (Independent Charge): Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev: *Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises;* Shri Jagdish Tytler: *Overseas Indian Affairs;* Shri Oscar Fernandes: *Statistics and Programme Implementation;* Smt. Renuka Chowdhury: *Tourism;* Shri Subodh Kant Sahay: *Food Processing Industries;* Shri Kapil Sibal: *Science and Technology and Department of Ocean Development;* Shri Vilas Muttemwar: *Non-Conventional Energy Sources;* Kumari Selja: *Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation;* Shri Praful Patel: *Civil Aviation;* Shri Prem Chand Gupta: *Company Affairs.*

Ministers of State: Shri E. Ahamed: *External Affairs;* Shri Suresh Pachauri: *Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Parliamentary Affairs;* Shri B.K. Handique: *Defence and Parliamentary Affairs;* Smt. Panabaka Lakshmi: *Health and Family Welfare;* Dr. Dasari Narayan Rao: *Coal and Mines;* Dr. Shakeel Ahmad: *Communications and Information Technology;* Shri Rao Inderjit Singh: *External Affairs;* Shri Naranbhai J. Rathwa: *Railways;* Shri K.H. Muniappa: *Road Transport and Highways;* Shri M.V. Rajasekharan: *Planning;* Shri Kantilal Bhuria: *Agriculture and Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution;* Shri Manikrao Gavit: *Home Affairs;* Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal: *Home Affairs;* Shri Prithviraj Chavan: *Prime Minister's Office;* Shri Taslimuddin: *Agriculture and Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution;* Shri Suryakanta Patil: *Rural Development and Parliamentary Affairs;* Md. Ali Ashraf Fatmi: *Human Resource Development;* Shri A. Narendra: *Rural Development;* Shri R. Velu: *Railways;* Shri S.S. Palanimanickam: *Finance;* Shri S. Regupathy: *Home Affairs;* Shri K. Venkatapathy: *Law*

and Justice; Smt. Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan: *Social Justice and Empowerment;* Shri E.V.K.S. Elangovan: *Commerce and Industry;* Smt. Kanti Singh: *Human Resource Development;* Shri Namo Narain Meena: *Environment and Forests;* Shri Jay Prakash Narayan Yadav: *Water Resources;* and Shri Akhilesh Prasad Singh: *Agriculture and Consumer Affairs; Food and Public Distribution.*

Leader of the Opposition: The Leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party in the Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani, was recognized as the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, with effect from 22 May 2004.

Vacation of Office by the Speaker of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha: Shri Manohar Joshi vacated the office of the Speaker of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha on 2 June 2004, immediately before the first sitting of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha under the second proviso to article 94 of the Constitution of India.

Speaker Pro tem: On 2 June 2004, the President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, appointed Shri Somnath Chatterjee, as the Speaker *Pro tem* in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by clause (1) of article 95 of the Constitution of India. Shri Somnath Chatterjee performed the duties of the Speaker and presided over the sittings of the Lok Sabha on 2 and 3 June 2004 and until the commencement of the sitting of the House on 4 June 2004, in which the election of the Speaker was held.

Appointment of Persons before whom members made and subscribed Oath or Affirmation: The President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, *vide* an order dated 2 June 2004, appointed Sarvashri Somnath Chatterjee, Balasahab Vikhe Patil, Giridhar Gamang and Manabendra Shah as persons before any of whom members of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha could make and subscribe oath or affirmation in accordance with the provisions of article 99 of the Constitution of India.

Chhapra election result: On 30 May 2004, elections were held in the Chhapra parliamentary constituency (Bihar) which had been countermanded earlier. Shri Lalu Prasad of the RJD was declared elected defeating his nearest rival Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy of the BJP.

Vacation of seats: On 2 June 2004, the Speaker *Pro tem* informed the House that the resignation of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav from the Mainpuri parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh had been accepted with effect from 25 May 2004. On 9 June 2004, Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav resigned from the Madhepura parliamentary constituency of Bihar. Consequent upon her election to the Rajya Sabha, Kumari Mayawati, ceased to be a member of Lok Sabha with effect from

26 June 2004. Kumari Mayawati was elected to the Lok Sabha from the Akbarpur parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

First Session of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha: The First Session of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 2 June 2004 with the Speaker *pro tem* Shri Somnath Chatterjee administering oath or affirmation to the newly-elected members. The House was adjourned *sine die* on 10 June 2004. The President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, prorogued the House on 11 June 2004. There were seven sittings in all during the Session.

*Address by the President**: On 7 June 2004, the President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, addressed members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

Election of Speaker: As Shri Somnath Chatterjee of the CPI(M) was the candidate for the office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, on 4 June 2004, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil was appointed as the Speaker *pro tem* by the President to perform the duties of the office of the Speaker from the commencement of the sitting of the House on that day till the election of the new Speaker. Smt. Sonia Gandhi moved that Shri Somnath Chatterjee be chosen as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee seconded the motion. Seventeen other motions proposing the name of Shri Somnath Chatterjee were also moved. The motion moved by Smt. Sonia Gandhi and seconded by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, was put to the vote of the House and Shri Somnath Chatterjee was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha**. Later, the Speaker introduced the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani. Thereafter, the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh introduced the Members of the Council of Ministers to the House.

Panel of Chairmen: Under rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Speaker *pro tem* Shri Somnath Chatterjee nominated Sarvashri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, Giridhar Gamang and Manabendra Shah to the Panel of Chairmen on 2 June 2004.

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 9 June 2004, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee moved that Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal of the Shiromani Akali Dal be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the House. The Leader of the

---

* For the text of the Address by the President, *see* Feature "Address by the President to Parliament", pp 237

** For details of the election of the Speaker, *see* Short Note, "The Election of the Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha", pp 258

Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani, seconded the motion. Nine other motions, all proposing the name of Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal, were moved. The motion moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and seconded by Shri L.K. Advani was adopted unanimously and Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal was chosen as the Deputy Speaker*.

TABLE

PARTY POSITION IN THE FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA
(As on 20 October 2004)

	Name of the Party	No. of Seats
1.	Indian National Congress	146
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party	137
3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	43
4.	Samajwadi Party	35
5.	Rashtriya Janata Dal	24
6.	Bahujan Samaj Party	18
7.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	16
8.	Shivsena	12
9.	Biju Janata Dal	11
10.	Communist Party of India	10
11.	Nationalist Congress Party	9
12.	Janata Dal (United)	8
13.	Shiromani Akali Dal	8
14.	Pattali Makkal Katchi	6
15.	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	5
16.	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	5
17.	Telugu Desam	5
18.	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	4
19.	Lok Jan Shakti Party	4
20.	All India Forward Bloc	3
21	Janata Dal (Secular)	3
22.	Rashtriya Lok Dal	3

* For details of the election of the Deputy Speaker, *see* Short Note "The Election of the Deputy Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha", pp 275

23.	Revolutionary Socialist Party	3
24.	All India Trinamool Congress	2
25.	Asom Gana Parishad	2
26.	Jammu and Kashmir National Conference	2
27.	All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen	1
28.	Bharatiya Navshakti Party	1
29.	Indian Federal Democratic Party	1
30.	Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party	1
31.	Kerala Congress	1
32.	Mizo National Front	1
33.	Muslim League Kerala State Committee	1
34.	Nagaland Peoples Front	1
35.	National Loktantrik Party	1
36.	Republican Party of India (A)	1
37.	Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)	1
38.	Sikkim Democratic Front	1
39.	Independents	5
40.	Nominated	2
41.	Vacancies	2
	Total	545

3

THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER OF THE FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA*

Under the provisions of article 93 of the Constitution, the Lok Sabha chooses one of its members to be the Speaker thereof, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Rule 7 of the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.* The Speaker is elected by a simple majority of members present and voting in the House.

The Fourteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 17 May 2004. The newly constituted House met for the first time on 2 June 2004. The President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, appointed Shri Somnath Chatterjee, as the Speaker *Pro tem* in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by clause (1) of article 95 of the Constitution of India. Shri Somnath Chatterjee performed the duties of the Speaker and presided over the sittings of the Lok Sabha on 2 and 3 June 2004 and until the commencement of the sitting of the House on 4 June 2004, in which the election of the Speaker was held.

The date for holding the election to the office of the Speaker was fixed as 4 June 2004. The members were accordingly informed of the procedure and programme thereof through the Lok Sabha *Bulletin Part-II* on 1 June 2004. Members were required to give notices of motions for the election in the prescribed form before noon on 3 June 2004.

Eighteen notices of motions were received by the prescribed time. All of them proposed the name of Shri Somnath Chatterjee. All the motions were found to be in order and were included in the *List of Business* for 4 June 2004. Ballot was held to determine the *inter se* priority in respect of the notices which were received at the same point of time.

On 4 June 2004, when the item was taken up, the Speaker *pro tem*, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, who was in the Chair, called upon Smt. Sonia Gandhi to move the motion standing in her name. Smt. Sonia Gandhi then moved the motion "That Shri Somnath Chatterjee, member of this House, be chosen as the Speaker of this House". The Leader of

---

* Compiled by the Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS)

the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, seconded the motion. Later, the seventeen other motions were also moved. Subsequently, the motion moved by Smt. Sonia Gandhi was put to the vote of the House and was unanimously adopted and Shri Somnath Chatterjee was chosen as the Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. The Speaker *pro tem* Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil then invited Shri Somnath Chatterjee to occupy the Chair. Thereafter, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; conducted Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the Chair. .

Shri Somnath Chatterjee was warmly felicitated on his election to the office of the Speaker by the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and Leaders of various Parties and Groups in the Lok Sabha. At the end, the Speaker replied to the felicitations.

Felicitating the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, said the House had shown its appreciation of Shri Somnath Chatterjee for his vast contribution to the proceedings by conferring on him the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award some years ago, and now unanimously electing him to the Office of the Speaker. His life and work as a parliamentarian had been a source of tremendous inspiration. The House had a wise shepherd in him to guide all the members. The Prime Minister stressed that under Shri Somnath Chatterjee, the proceedings of the House would be conducted in the highest traditions of democracy and expressed the hope that the deliberations would be characterised by reason, compassion, and a deep commitment to both efficiency and equity in the process of governance. The Prime Minister assured the fullest cooperation to the newly elected Speaker on behalf of the United Progressive Alliance as well as Indian National Congress.

The Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, conveyed heartiest felicitations and said Shri Somnath Chatterjee had joined the line of illustrious predecessors starting from Shri Vithalbhai Patel to Prof. Mavalankar and many others who not only raised the status of the Office of the Speaker but also upheld the dignity, prestige and honour of our sovereign, democratic republic. He added that the Prime Minister had very correctly pointed out that with his vast experience and knowledge of the Constitution, Shri Somnath Chatterjee would uphold the right of the House of having control on money and finance.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani, expressed his great pleasure on Shri Somnath Chatterjee's unanimous

election and said the Opposition also proposed his name for the Office of the Speaker which was unprecedented, adding the differences in ideologies should not creep insofar as the election of the Speaker was concerned.

Extending warm felicitations to the newly elected Speaker, Smt. Sonia Gandhi said that Shri Somnath Chatterjee's parliamentary skills had been widely recognised and justly applauded. His legal acumen had been much appreciated. He had an unflinching commitment to the liberal values of Indian culture, yet was always open to debate and discussion with those who did not share his passion for those values. By honouring Shri Chatterjee, the House had honoured the one who had graced the House for over three decades with his erudition, wit, vast learning and experience.

The former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee and said he had always shouldered his responsibilities as a member of the House and had put a check on the Treasury Benches whenever necessary and expressed his opinion by upholding the parliamentary decorum in the best manner. Shri Vajpayee felt that the need of the hour was that the Speaker should be impartial and should conduct the proceedings of the House in an orderly manner and in this endeavour, the House should extend him full cooperation.

Shri Basudeb Acharia (CPI-M) congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee on his unanimous election and expected him to give opportunities to all sections of the House. He wished him all success and assured him all cooperation from the entire Left Group.

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav (Samajwadi Party) felicitated Shri Chatterjee and submitted that a member, at times, despite being denied permission by the Chair, wants and tries to raise an issue concerning his constituency, State or the nation. It should not be construed that such endeavour signified the contempt of the Chair or disrespect for the Speaker.

The Minister of Railways, Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav, extended his heartiest felicitations and congratulations to Shri Somnath Chatterjee on his unanimous election and expressed the hope that the House would deliberate on the problems and issues, particularly those of the deprived, the oppressed, the poor and the minorities under his directions by maintaining the decorum of the House.

Kumari Mayawati (BSP) congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee on being elected unopposed and hoped that he would evince keen and personal interest in the issues concerning the Scheduled Castes,

Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and religious minorities. Kumari Mayawati also requested him to give opportunities to the newly elected members, particularly those belonging to the smaller parties.

Shri C. Kuppusami (DMK) extended congratulations and unstinted support to Shri Somnath Chatterjee and described him as the torch-bearer of the downtrodden.

Shri Chandrakant Khaire (Shiv Sena) congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee and expressed the hope that he would do justice to all.

Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy (BJD) felicitated Shri Somnath Chatterjee and expressed confidence that he would maintain the dignity of the House and strengthen parliamentary democracy.

Shri P.K. Vasudevan Nair (CPI) extended felicitations to Shri Somnath Chatterjee and expressed happiness that a person like him, who understood the aspirations of the toiling millions, was elected as the Speaker.

The Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Shri Sharad Pawar, felicitated Shri Somnath Chatterjee and stressed that his vast experience would not only help in the smooth operation of the House but also guide both sides of the House.

Shri Nitish Kumar (JD-U) congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee on his unanimous election and said he had already been honoured as an Outstanding Parliamentarian and nothing could be better when the best parliamentarian occupied the Office of the Speaker.

Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa (SAD) congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee on his unanimous election and assured full cooperation to him in conducting the House in the best possible manner.

Shri M. Ramdoss (PMK) said the labour community of Tamil Nadu joined him in offering their choicest felicitations to Shri Somnath Chatterjee on his unanimous election.

The Minister without Portfolio, Shri K. Chandra Shekhar Rao, congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee and assured the fullest cooperation in maintaining the dignity and decorum of the House.

Dr. Manda Jagannath (TDP) congratulated Shri Somanth Chatterjee and expressed the belief that the office of the Speaker would call for tact, patience and above all an unwavering impartiality.

The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Minister of Steel, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee on his

unanimous election and hoped the Speaker would pay special attention towards the *dalits*, tribals, backward classes, the poor among the forward castes and the minorities.

Congratulating Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri P.A. Sangma (AITC) said that he always assigned to Shri Somnath Chatterjee the status of his *Guru* and after his unanimous election he had become *maha guru* for everyone. Shri Sangma wished him all the best and a very successful tenure.

Shri Bir Singh Mahato (AIFB) congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee and described his election as a red-letter day for the Left Parties.

Shri Joachim Baxla (RSP) congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee and assured him full support and cooperation.

Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma (AGP) congratulated and felicitated Shri Somnath Chatterjee and expressed the hope that his neutrality, judicious decisions and logical conclusions would satisfy all sections and all political entities of the House.

Kumari Mehbooba Mufti (PDP) extended congratulations to Shri Somnath Chatterjee and expected him to give the PDP ample opportunities to raise issues of concern to the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

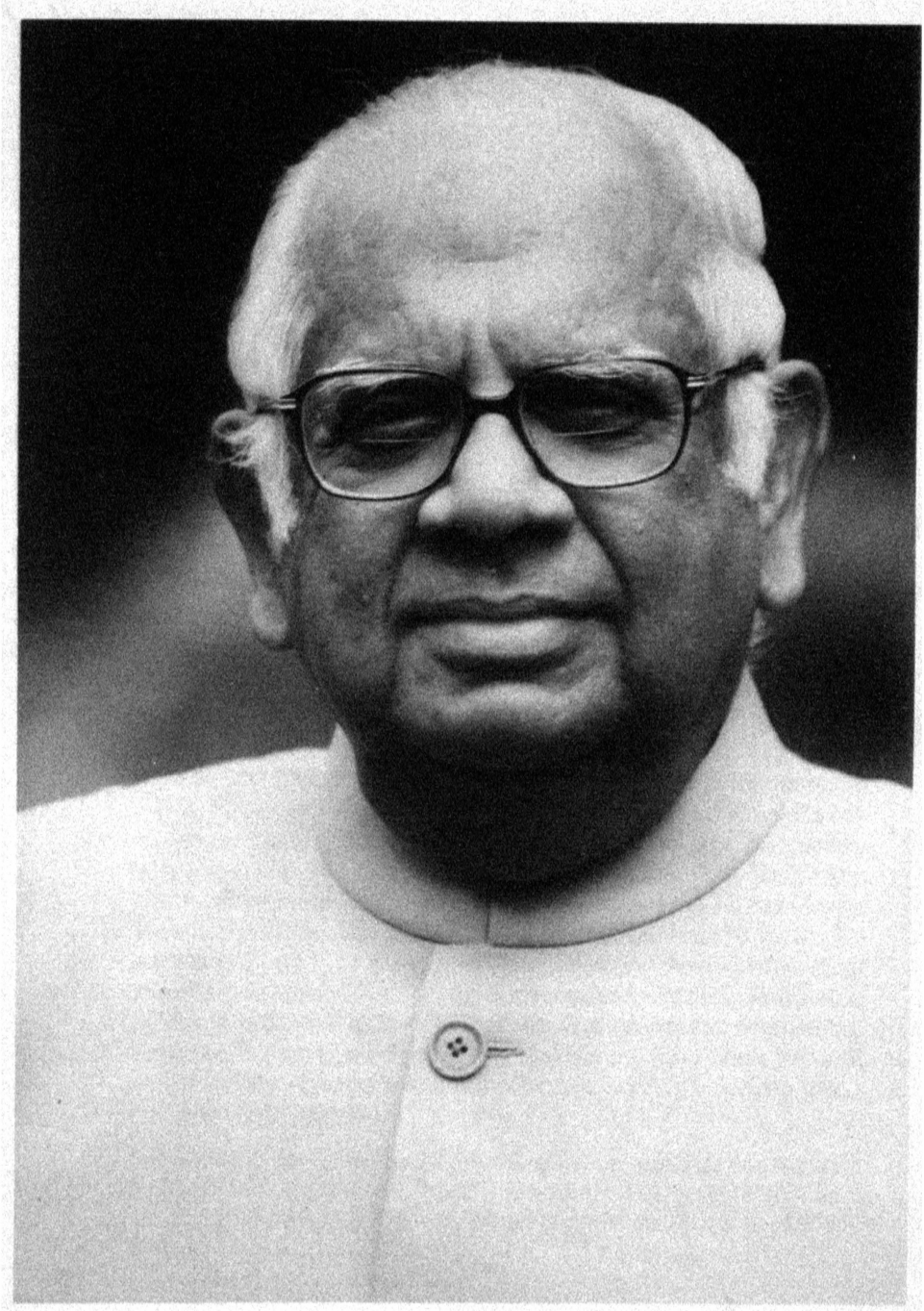
Shri Ramdas Athawale (RPI-A) congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee on his unanimous election and said the Opposition had established a healthy convention by extending support to him.

The former Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar (SJP-R) felicitated Shri Chatterjee and hoped that the voice of the exploited, the oppressed and the deprived people would be given due attention. Shri Chandra Shekhar felt that under Shri Somnath Chatterjee's tenure, the parliamentary conventions would not be breached any more.

The former Prime Minister Shri H.D. Deve Gowda (JD-S) extended hearty congratulations and felicitations to Shri Somnath Chatterjee and requested the leaders of the ruling party as well as the Opposition to extend full cooperation to the Speaker to restore the dignity, decorum and decency of the House.

The Minister of Coal and Mines, Shri Shibu Soren congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee and assured him full cooperation.

Shri Asaduddin Owaisi (AIMIM) congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee on his unanimous election and expressed the hope that there would be lively debates in the House.



Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Speaker, Fourteenth Lok Sabha

Shri P.C. Thomas (IFDP) congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee and hoped that his experience would be of great help to all the members and to all sections of the House.

Shri K. Francis George (Kerala Congress) congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee on his unanimous election and hoped he would work with unwavering impartiality, with poise, with élan, to the satisfaction of all sections of the House.

Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwismuthiary (Independant) also congratulated Shri Somnath Chatterjee on his unanimous election.

Accepting the felicitations, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said:

> *Honourable members,* I am extremely thankful to you for unanimously electing me to the high office of the Speaker of this august House. I do not have words adequately to express my feelings for the great honour bestowed on me and I accept the same with all humility and gratitude. I am overwhelmed by the generous sentiments expressed for me by all sections of the House.
>
> Today, I cannot help remembering the day when I first entered this great Chamber in the year 1971 as a new member and I must confess that I was overawed in the presence of giants and luminaries who added great lustre to the proceedings of the House. As a back bencher, I had the opportunity to listen to some of the great orations inside the House which inspired me to be worthy of the confidence reposed by the people by electing me to the House. I cannot also forget witnessing from the Visitors' Gallery on occasions the proceedings in the House when my father, late Shri N.C. Chatterjee, was one of the members. I had the great privilege of hearing some of the most inspiring interventions by, amongst others, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Pandit Pant, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Shri N.C. Chatterjee, Prof. Hiren Mukherjee, Shri Nath Pai and many others. Please excuse me for the nostalgic feeling that I have on this occasion.
>
> I am also grateful to the honourable Prime Minister for his kind reference to my father*. I find his award of degree to him was well justified and he has more than proved his merit, and today

---

* Earlier, felicitating Shri Somnath Chatterjee, the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh had said: "Some 50 years ago, when I graduated from my college, your illustrious father presided over the Convocation where I got the degree and today, when I am going to assume a new office, you are in this illustrious Chair as our guide, friend and philosopher"

I must congratulate him once again for occupying this position of high honour.

The Fourteenth Lok Sabha has got the people's mandate to usher in a new era. This is a unique responsibility bestowed on this august House. Our country has made progress in various fields since Independence. However, a lot more needs to be done for the benefit of the common people. We have to ensure that the creative potential and energies of our people are harnessed for fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of various sections of our society, particularly the deprived and the dispossessed, by providing a developing pro-people secular administration.

The Lok Sabha is the highest elected body in the largest parliamentary democracy in the world and occupies the pivotal position in our political system. Our founding fathers, after considerable deliberations, decided to adopt the parliamentary system of governance with the Lok Sabha elected on adult franchise and the Council of Ministers responsible to the same. The people of India participate in the parliamentary process through the representatives in Lok Sabha. Members of Parliament who are elected on the basis of their pledge contained in their manifestoes are expected to articulate the urges and aspirations of the people, to discuss problems and issues facing the nation and to deliberate upon the formulation of national policies and programmes with a view to finding solutions to them. The very postulate of parliamentary democracy as is enshrined in our Constitution is the collective responsibility of the Central Council of Ministers to the House of the People. For every action of the Government it is liable to answer in this House.

This House represents all sections of our people with their very socio-cultural identities, ethos and genius, differences of ideas, interests, approaches and objectives as they are bound to arise during the deliberations in the House. As a strong integrating force in the country this House which is the people's institution in the true sense of the term is called upon to resolve the various socio-political and economic problems faced by the people.

Even after more than five decades of Independence, in course of which we have celebrated the Golden Jubilee of our Parliament, a very substantial number of our people still face awesome problems and do not enjoy even the minimum rights which the Constitution, our organic law contemplates for them. Abysmal poverty, illiteracy, high child mortality, absence of

adequate healthcare, lack of job opportunities, non-availability of pure drinking water in many areas, amongst others, are the problems which still haunt the common people and resulted in effective denial of the constitutional and indeed the basic human rights to our people.

The common people of our country, particularly the toiling sections, the workers, the peasants and the farmers, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the women and the minorities have not been able to fulfil their minimum needs. The condition of the working class in the country is still extremely uncertain with mounting unemployment figures. In such circumstances, I humbly feel that it is the bounden duty of all of us, as members of Parliament, to play a very active, responsible and effective role to meet the aspirations of tne people. The Parliament is constituted by the people. It has to deliberate upon and deal with the problems of the people and ultimately find their solutions for the people.

The *Rules of Procedure and Business in Lok Sabha* have been framed for the orderly conduct of its business and several avenues for obtaining redressal of the people's grievances have also been provided in the rules. My appeal to all the honourable members is to utilise these rules in a proper manner so that they can play an effective role as members of this august House.

Nowadays, considerable criticism is being faced by the members of Parliament about their failure to maintain decorum and dignity in the House. The behaviour and conduct of some legislators have become subject of justified criticism and in some cases even of ridicule. Unfortunately, there is developing more and more attitude of confrontation than cooperation in our political life which finds its reflection in the House. We should resolve to change this perception in the minds of the people by our own conduct, both inside and outside the House.

I am fully conscious of the responsibility bestowed on me as a Speaker of this august House. The willing co-operation that you have promised today on the floor of the House gives the strength to shoulder the great responsibility and prove myself worthy of the trust you have reposed in me. Conscious as I am of the responsibility that has been entrusted, I can assure you that I shall always endeavour to conduct the business of this House in keeping with the lofty ideals and noble goals enshrined in our great Constitution and in the Rules of Procedure and in tune with the highest parliamentary traditions.

I am fully aware that as a Speaker, my conduct and behaviour

will always be under close scrutiny. Maintaining the high standards laid down by the distinguished predecessors starting from Shri Vithalbhai Patel, Shri G.V. Mavalankar up to Shri Manohar Joshi, I shall spare no effort to uphold and, if possible, further enhance the dignity and prestige of this high constitutional office in regulating the proceedings of this House and addressing the concerns of its members.

I shall discharge my functions entrusted to this office more as a duty rather than as an authority. The non-party character of the office of the Speaker in our parliamentary polity places on me a special obligation to be totally non-partisan and judicious while regulating the proceedings of the House. So long as I occupy this exalted Chair, I assure you that I shall always strive to protect to the best of my ability the rights and privileges of the House and of its members irrespective of their political affiliations.

I can assure you that to me, all the honourable members are of the same status and are entitled to the same facilities, irrespective of the party to which one may belong, and will be entitled to the same opportunity. The only status that I recognise is that all of you are elected and honourable members of this great institution. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had observed at a Seminar on Parliamentary Democracy held on 6th December, 1957 that:

> "Deliberately and after long argument, we in India adopted a Constitution based on parliamentary Government. We praise the parliamentary form of Government because it is a peaceful method of dealing with problems. It is a method of agreement, discussion, decision and accepting the decision even though one may or may not agree with it. However, a minority in a parliamentary Government has a very important part to play. Naturally, the majority by the mere fact that it is majority must have its way. "

Parliament should function through debate, discussion and consensus and it can only do so if the deliberations are marked by a sense of commitment to the cause of the people and the atmosphere in the House is kept free from bitterness and acrimony. Unless the rules, regulations and well-established parliamentary conventions are respected by each and every member and unless the members exhibit mutual accommodation and respect whenever there are differing points of view, our parliamentary democracy will remain imperfect. The Treasury Benches and the Opposition have equal responsibilities in ensuring good governance in the country. While discharging their parliamentary responsibilities, both sides are expected to be accommodating and forbearing to each other, particularly

when contentious issues are debated on the floor of the House.

A member of Parliament occupies a very high place in the eyes of the people. The effectiveness of the functioning of this House would depend to a great extent on how scrupulously we, the members, follow various rules and guidelines which are a prerequisite for the orderly transaction of parliamentary business. Here, I need hardly emphasise that the observance of discipline and decorum on the part of the members is an essential pre-condition for the smooth and efficient functioning of the House. Besides the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, there exist numerous customs and conventions, rules of parliamentary etiquette and unrecorded traditions, which have to be observed by every member in the interest of parliamentary decorum. One need hardly emphasise that it is the quality of our behaviour and the substance of our deliberations that will decide whether we are able to enhance the prestige of this august House and promote faith in our parliamentary institution.

With many young faces making their debut in the Lok Sabha in the just concluded General Elections, this House has the benefit of utilising a pool of constructive energies together with the experience of the senior members in responding to the issues concerning the hopes and aspirations of the common masses.

I hope every newly elected member will function with commitment and learn and follow the rules of the game and make valuable contributions to the proceedings of the House. May I suggest the newcomers to get themselves conversant with the established parliamentary traditions and conventions and learn to make full use of all their valuable procedural devices so that they may contribute effectively towards redressal of the people's grievances.

The role of the media in providing an effective interface between the people and the Parliament cannot be overemphasised. I am fully confident that a responsible and adequate coverage of the proceedings of the House by the media will go a long way in projecting the right image of the supreme national forum. I seek a meaningful cooperation from the media.

I am grateful to the honourable members for their warm expressions about me and for assuring me their unstinted cooperation. I express my grateful thanks to the honourable Prime Minister; honourable Leader of the House; Smt. Sonia Gandhi; Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; honourable Leader of the Opposition, Shri L. K. Advani; Leaders of various Parties; and other distinguished

friends for the warm sentiments they have expressed about me. To run the House successfully, I look forward to your cooperation. On my part, let me assure you once again that I shall endeavour my best to justify the trust that you have reposed in me and meet your expectations.

Let us all join our hands in heralding a new era of peace, progress and prosperity for our country through the discharge of our duty as the chosen representatives of the people. I earnestly seek your kind cooperation and help in the discharge of my onerous duty.

As a Leftist, as one belonging to the Left Party, friends on my left may be rest assured that I have a natural leaning towards the left. Let us resolve that we shall perform the task assigned to us to the best of our ability and with sincerity. We should ask ourselves when the House rises for the day every evening as to what we have done during the day for the country and for the people and whether we have justified the people's faith in sending us here. Nothing will give us more satisfaction than the feeling that we have tried and done our best."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE – A PROFILE

The Speaker is one of the highest constitutional functionaries in our country's parliamentary system. He is the symbol of the dignity and independence of the Lok Sabha. The sustenance of people's faith in the democratic institutions depends a great deal on the finesse and effectiveness with which the Speaker conducts the proceedings of the House, which is the highest popular Chamber in the country. Indian Parliament, down its history, has had a galaxy of eminent Speakers, who have lent dignity and prestige to the Chair. Shri Somnath Chatterjee joined this illustrious line of Speakers, when he was elected unanimously to the exalted position of Speaker on 4 June 2004.

Born in Tezpur, in Assam on 25 July 1929 to late Shri N.C. Chatterjee and late Smt. Binapani Debi, Shri Chatterjee had his education in Calcutta and the United Kingdom. He is M.A (Cantab) and Barrister-at-Law from Middle Temple in U.K. Shri Chatterjee is married to Smt. Renu Chatterjee. They have one son and two daughters.

Political Career

Shri Somnath Chatterjee began his career as a lawyer and joined active politics in 1968, when he became a member of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). He has been one of the party's leading spokesmen. His association with national politics began when he contested the elections to the Lok Sabha in 1971 and was elected the very first time. Since then, he has served as a member in all

successive Lok Sabhas, getting elected for the tenth time in 2004 as a member of the present 14th Lok Sabha. During his long and distinguished parliamentary career, he was once defeated from the Jadavpur constituency in 1984, but won in a by-election and became member of the Eighth Lok Sabha in 1985. The fact that he won most of the Lok Sabha elections with impressive margins testifies to his popularity with the masses, his standing in his party and his status as a parliamentarian.

As a Parliamentarian

With an abiding faith in the efficacy of parliamentary democracy, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has served as a distinguished parliamentarian for about three and a half decades now. He has carved out a niche for himself as an eloquent speaker and an effective legislator. In recognition of his immense and invaluable contributions towards the strengthening of our parliamentary set up in every aspect, he was honoured with the "Outstanding Parliamentarian Award 1996". He has contributed richly to the deliberations of the House since 1971 by participating in the debates on various important issues. Shri Chatterjee has never missed a chance to champion the cause of the working classes and the deprived people by effectively articulating the issues pertaining to their uplift in the House. His debating skill, his clear understanding of various national and international issues, his command over language and the wit and humour with which he presents his viewpoints in the House make him an eminent parliamentarian.

His speeches in the House show a lawyer's mastery over rules and regulations. He is a copy book model so far as his grasp over the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of the Business of the House is concerned. Throughout his parliamentary career, he set an example in upholding those values and traditions that enhance the dignity of the House and give strength to the institution of Parliament.

Shri Chatterjee has adorned several parliamentary Committees as Chairman as also as an active member. He served with distinction as Chairman, Committee on Subordinate Legislation, (2 terms), Committee of Privileges. Committee on Railways, Committee on Communications (3 terms), and Committee on Information Technology (2 terms) and was an active member of various other parliamentary and Consultative Committees. He has been a member of the Rules Committee, General Purposes Committee, Business Advisory Committee and the Ethics Committee, to name a few. He has also been associated as a member of several Joint and Select Committees, particularly the ones requiring

expertise in law. As a barrister and as a senior lawyer, he brought his legal acumen to bear with considerable impact, on shaping legislation in diverse areas, both in the House and its Committees.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee, the Person

Shri Somnath Chatterjee, is a multifaceted personality with varied interests that range from education and sports to constitutional studies. He is the people's man in every sense of the term. An eminent lawyer, an active and articulate parliamentarian, a trade unionist and an eloquent speaker, Shri Chatterjee demonstrates a high degree of integrity and commitment to the cause of parliamentary democracy. He is a thoroughly modern man, rooted in ideology but wedded to pragmatism. He combines an unwavering commitment to certain basic principles and values with a rare ability to reach across the political divide.

Shri Chatterjee is actively associated with a large number of socio-cultural, educational and professional institutions and trade unions. Through all these various organisations, he is engaged in constructive activities, such as the uplift of the deprived and the downtrodden, eradication of illiteracy and improvement in educational policies, etc. Shri Chatterjee is an ardent champion of the genuine rights of the working class. A keen sports enthusiast, he loves watching sports events and is associated with several sports organisations and clubs. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Mohan Bagan Athletic Club, Cricket Association of Bengal, the Bengal Table Tennis Association, etc.

His favourite pastime and recreation include reading, gardening and watching sports events. He believes in giving equal importance to industrial and agricultural sectors and hence works hard for the advancement of both. He has been Chairman of the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation and has visited many countries in search of possible investment in the State. He has also been associated with a significant number of organisations rendering service in areas of civil liberties, academics, arts and sports.

A widely travelled person, Shri Chatterjee has been member of several Governmental and Parliamentary Delegations. He attended the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Fiji in 1983 and the IPU Conferences at Stockholm in 1992 and Beijing in 1996. As the Rapporteur on the Committee on Human Rights to the IPU Conference in Beijing, his contribution in harmonizing a plethora of amendments from several countries for hammering out a Resolution on Human Rights was widely complimented.

4

THE ELECTION OF THE DEPUTY SPEAKER OF THE FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA*

Under the provisions of article 93 of the Constitution, the Lok Sabha chooses one of its members to be the Deputy Speaker thereof, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Rule 8 of the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha*. The Deputy Speaker is elected by a simple majority of members present and voting in the House.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, fixed 9 June 2004 as the date for holding of the election to the office of the Deputy Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. The members were accordingly informed of the procedure and programme thereof through the Lok Sabha *Bulletin Part-II* on 4 June 2004. Members were required to give notices of motion for the election of the Deputy Speaker in the prescribed form before noon of 8 June 2004. The item 'Election of Deputy Speaker' was included in the List of Business of 9 June 2004.

On 9 June 2004 when the item was taken up, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, who was in the Chair, called upon Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to move the motion standing in his name. Accordingly, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee moved the motion, "that Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal, a member of this House be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of this House". The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani, seconded the motion. The other identical motions at Sl. Nos.2 to 10 were also moved in favour of Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal to be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

The motion moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and seconded by Shri L.K. Advani was then put to vote of the House and was unanimously adopted. The Speaker, Shri Somnath Chatterjee then declared that Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal was chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. The Deputy Speaker was later conducted to his seat by the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Leader of the

---

* Compiled by the Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS)

House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee and the Leader of the Opposition Shri L.K. Advani.

Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal was warmly felicitated on his election to the Office of the Deputy Speaker by the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition and Leaders of Parties and Groups. At the end, the Deputy Speaker replied to the felicitations.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh expressed his great pleasure in felicitating Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal on his unanimous election to the august office of the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha and said Shri Atwal had not only presided over the proceedings of the Punjab Legislative Assembly for five years but he had also been an active member of both the Legislative Assembly and the Parliament. Shri Atwal's long association with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) and his active participation in the international conferences of parliamentarians and Legislatures had given him a truly global vision. Members of the House would benefit enormously from his understanding and appreciation of parliamentary practices and procedures. The House had many first-time members and they, along with all others, would look forward to Shri Atwal for his guidance and advice in their collective effort to ensure the smooth functioning of the august House, the Prime Minister added.

The Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, joined the Prime Minister in congratulating Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal for adorning the office of the Deputy Speaker of the House and said that the unanimous elections of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker spoke of the maturity of our democracy. Shri Atwal had a very rich experience as the Presiding Officer of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. Earlier, as a member of the Lok Sabha, he had made his own contributions. In various international parliamentary forums, he had made his presence felt. Shri Atwal with his experience, would definitely guide the deliberations of the House effectively, he added.

The Leader of the Opposition, Shri L.K. Advani, heartily congratulated Sardar Charnjit Singh Atwal on his election as the Deputy Speaker. He said that Atwalji had been the Speaker of the Punjab Legislative Assembly; as such, he was fully experienced to conduct the House.

Smt. Sonia Gandhi (INC) felicitated Shri Atwal on his being elected as the new Deputy Speaker. She said that the Deputy Speaker was a senior political personality and had a distinguished career both in the

Punjab Vidhan Sabha and in the Lok Sabha. Smt. Gandhi expressed hope that members would gain from his guidance and experience.

The former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee congratulated Shri Atwal on his unanimous election and assured him of full cooperation in the smooth operation of the House.

Shri Basudeb Acharia (CPI-M) congratulated Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal on being unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker and assured him the fullest cooperation in running the House smoothly.

Shri A. Krishnaswamy (DMK) congratulated Sardar Charnjit Singh Atwal and said that Shri Atwal had proved his ability as the Speaker of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan (LJSP) extended his felicitations to Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal on his being elected as the Deputy Speaker and shared with the House that as the Speaker of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, he had convened meetings of MPs and MLAs belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes from all over the country not once but five times.

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav (RJD) extended heartiest congratulations to Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal on his unanimous election and hoped that Shri Atwal would succeed in conducting the House in a smooth manner while upholding its dignity.

Dr. M. Jagannath (TDP) congratulated Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal on his unanimous election and said his experience as the Speaker of the Punjab Assembly and his association with members of national and international fora should help the members of the Lok Sabha as well.

Shri Chandrakant Khaire (Shiv Sena) congratulated Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal on his unanimous election and expressed the hope that Shri Atwal would provide opportunities to all to speak in the House.

Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy (BJD) felicitated Shri Atwal and assured full support in maintaining decorum and smooth conduct of the House.

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav (Samajwadi Party) felicitated Shri Atwal and assured him full cooperation on behalf of his party.

Shri Nitish Kumar (JD-U) congratulated Shri Atwal on his unanimous election and assured him of full cooperation.

Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa (SAD) expressed his great pleasure over Shri Atwal's election as he was also from the same party and assured him of full cooperation.

Shri Rajesh Verma (BSP) congratulated Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal on his unanimous election and assured him of constructive support.

Shri P.K. Vasudevan Nair (CPI) expressed his happiness over Shri Atwal's unanimous election and offered him full support.

Shri M. Ramdoss (PMK) felicitated Shri Atwal and said by choosing a member of the Dalit community, a right signal had been sent to the people of the country.

Shri K. Chandrashekhar Rao (TRS) congratulated Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal and assured him the fullest cooperation.

Shri Joachim Baxla (RSP) congratulated Shri Atwal and said it was remarkable that after the Speaker being elected unanimously and unopposed, the Deputy Speaker had also been elected unanimously.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee (AITC) congratulated Shri Atwal on his election as the Deputy Speaker.

Shri Asaduddin Owaisi (AIMIM) congratulated Shri Atwal on his unanimous election as the Deputy Speaker and described it as a success of Indian parliamentary democracy.

Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma (AGP) congratulated Shri Atwal on his unanimous election and said that being a member of a regional party, he would like to thank the entire House on Shri Atwal's election.

Shri Shibu Soren (JMM) congratulated Shri Atwal and expressed the hope that he would give due attention to the members belonging to smaller parties.

Shri Ramdas Athawale (RPI) congratulated Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal and assured him of full support in conducting the proceedings of the House smoothly.

Shri P.C. Thomas (IFDP) congratulated Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal and said he would be a strong pillar of support to the Speaker in holding the dignity of the House.

While felicitating Shri Atwal, the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma congratulated the Prime Minister and the Treasury Benches for having offered this position to the Opposition Benches and said they had kept up the good tradition of the parliamentary democracy.

Shri Vanlal Zawma (MNF) congratulated Shri Atwal on his election.

Congratulating Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said:

Honourable Prime Minister, hon'ble Leader of the Opposition and hon'ble members: Today, we are happy to have been able to unanimously elect Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal, a member of this House and former Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha, to the high office of the Deputy Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. On this occasion, I am glad to extend my heartiest felicitations to him on being elected to the office of the Deputy Speaker.

May I also take the pleasure of warmly congratulating the Leaders of all political Parties and Groups in facilitating the unanimous election of Shri Atwal as the Deputy Speaker, cutting across all party affiliations in keeping with the time tested convention of this august House. I am convinced that such a democratic spirit along with an inspiring solidarity would pave the way for the smooth functioning of the House.

The Fourteenth Lok Sabha is all set with a renewed commitment to democratic norms and values. Yet another mandate in favour of coalition governance makes us realise that our people believe in the ideology of inclusiveness with the ultimate objective of welfare, progress and development of all. We all owe our presence here to the people of our country who have bestowed on us the great responsibility of giving them a peaceful, progressive and prosperous India.

The efficacy of any democracy largely depends on the vibrancy of the Legislature. This, in turn, makes free and fearless discussions on the floor of the Legislature the most effective instrument for the success of the system. Only a balanced projection of the Parliament in action can encourage a healthy culture for healthy debates. In this, the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies can play a crucial role by discharging the great responsibility of ensuring freedom of thought and expression to all shades of opinion represented in the House. We, in fact, are required to be the custodians of the rights and privileges of the members as well as the very fundamentals of our polity. We have to protect as well as discipline the freedom towards making our system responsive to genuine grievances and difficulties voiced in the House. We have to ensure that our Legislature works as a great integrator bringing together the diverse interests and forces of the society with mutual respect and civility.

It is against this backdrop that Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal has been unanimously elected to the office of the Deputy Speaker. It is a great tribute to the goodwill, intellect and varied contributions throughout his political career. Hailing from the vibrant State of Punjab and representing the Phillaur constituency in

the State, Shri Atwal was elected as a member of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha in 1977 and was elected to the Eighth Lok Sabha in 1985. Having actively guided the multifarious activities of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha as its Speaker, Shri Atwal would certainly give us the privilege of benefiting from his experience of conducting the proceedings of the House in a disciplined manner. His unopposed election to this august office would certainly add to the dignity of the office as well as that of this august House.

We earnestly believe that his deep insight and wide experience in the field of social equality, uplift of the weaker sections and development of the rural society would immensely contribute to the enrichment of parliamentary debates.

I am sure that with his political acumen and dexterity and longstanding experience, Shri Atwal will certainly carve out a niche for himself in the history of parliamentary democracy.

Shri Atwalji, I once again congratulate you and wish you the very best in carrying out the tasks ahead of you with firmness and persuasiveness. It is my firm belief that both me, as the Speaker, and you, as the Deputy Speaker, would make a good team in maintaining the independence of thinking, action and conduct on the floor of the House in a more dignified and decorous manner. As a matter of fact, Bengal and Punjab are natural allies. May I look forward to working in close co-operation with you towards strengthening and taking our Parliament to greater heights thereby making our nation proud of our democratic system.

Replying to the felicitations, the newly elected Deputy Speaker, Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal, said:

First of all, I thank Almighty God who has blessed me with this opportunity to address this august House as the Deputy Speaker.

Honourable Speaker, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, honourable Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, honourable Leader of the Lok Sabha, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, honourable Leader of the Opposition, Shri L.K. Advaniji, honourable leaders of the other parties and honourable members:

It is indeed a great honour for me to be felicitated by you all on my assumption of the office of the Deputy Speaker. By electing me unanimously to this high Constitutional position, the members of Lok Sabha have bestowed a great honour on me. I thank every one of you wholeheartedly for this honour. I am really overwhelmed by the warm references made about me. In fact,

I do not know how to express my feelings. I can only say that I accept the responsibility entrusted to me with all humility. I shall strive hard to uphold the trust that has been reposed in me.

Friends, though I have been elected as the Deputy Speaker of this House for the first time, I am not new to parliamentary institutions and parliamentary procedures. I have been a member of this House and have had the privilege of serving as the Speaker of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha. My personal experience and rich traditions maintained by my predecessors will guide me in performing my duties and upholding the dignity of this august office.

I take this opportunity to heartily congratulate Shri Somnath Chatterjee, you, Sir, on having been elected unanimously to the office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha. I assure you, Sir, that you will always have my fullest co-operation in running this honourable House.

I also extend my warm and hearty felicitations to all the honourable members who have had the privilege and honour of being elected to this House, which is the popular chamber of the largest working democracy in the world. I am sure I can always count on your co-operation in the discharge of my duties efficiently and impartially.

Friends, Legislatures are the institutions of democracy through which we seek to serve the people. Being the supreme representative institutions of the people, they should work as role models for other institutions and organisations in the country and maintain high standards of work, discipline and decorum. I believe that the credibility of the Legislature is intimately related to the role and conduct of its members.

As people's representatives, they are expected to observe very high standards of decorum both inside and outside the Legislature and to help maintain its sanctity.

Debates and discussions are the lifeblood of parliamentary democracy. Therefore, all sections of this House need to be given opportunities to express their views so that different shades of opinion could be placed before this honourable House on the matter under discussion.

In the era of coalition Government, management of the time of the House is very crucial and orderly conduct of the House is a challenging task. On many occasions, the differences of opinion among leaders and members on some contentious

issues lead to a deadlock which, I think, could be resolved by holding regular consultations and meetings with the leaders of all political parties and groups.

We are all representatives of the people and it is the duty of each one of us to conduct ourselves in a manner which would enhance the dignity of this august House and enable it to function effectively.

Honourable members, despite having made considerable progress since Independence, our country is still confronted with problems of poverty, unemployment, socio-economic disparities, etc. If we have to provide dignified existence to our people, these problems are to be discussed and solved in this House. The examples of the selfless service rendered by the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi and struggle for social justice and *dalit* empowerment undertaken by Dr. Ambedkarji, one of the founders of our Constitution, would always inspire us in our own efforts to bring about an improvement in the lives of our poor and downtrodden countrymen.

Parliament reflects the hopes and aspirations of the people and offers meaningful advice, guidance and suggestions to the Government in accomplishing its role of all-round development of the nation. In this task, the role and contribution of every member of Parliament is very crucial.

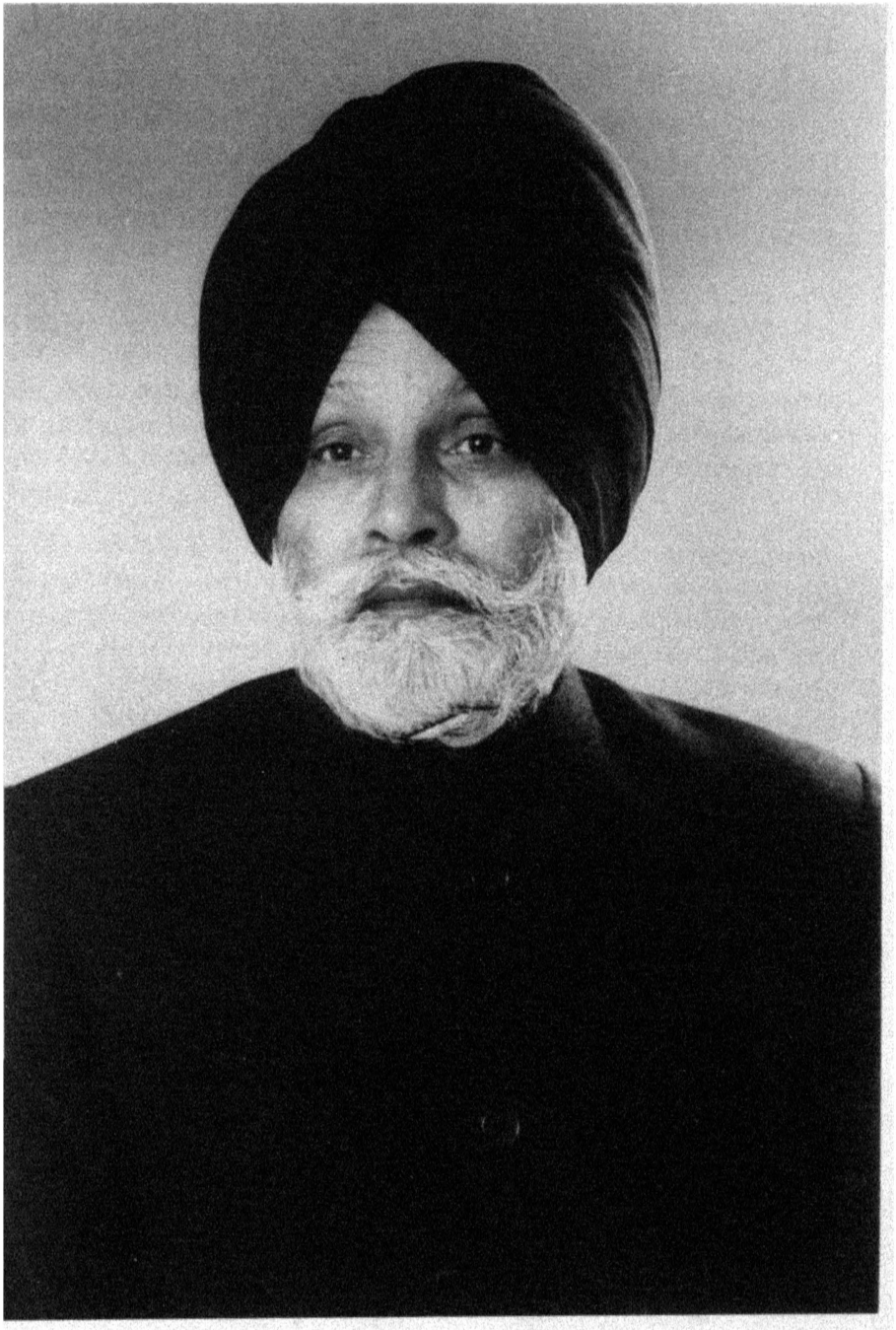
Honourable members, I shall look forward to your co-operation in conducting the business of the House smoothly. As the Deputy Speaker of the House, it would be my foremost duty to protect the rights and privileges of the honourable members.

I thank all the members of this august House, which is the sanctum sanctorum not only of the Indian democracy but also of all the democracies of the world. By thanking you all members, I also thank the people of the great nation who have bestowed faith in you in order that with your representation you would make the Constitution fairer and fairer, so that the quality of life is considerably improved.

With these words, I once again thank all of you for the trust reposed in me.

SARDAR CHARNJIT SINGH ATWAL–A LIFE SKETCH

Sardar Charnjit Singh Atwal, son of Sardar Sohan Singh Atwal, was born on 15 March 1937 at District Montgomery, Sahiwal, in West Pakistan. He obtained Bachelors' Degree from the G.G.N Khalsa College, Ludhiana, and did L.L.B from the Punjab University, Chandigarh.



Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha

Sardar Atwal is married to Smt. Inderjit Kaur and has two sons and three daughters.

An advocate by profession, Sardar Charnjit Singh Atwal was first elected to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha in 1977 from the Dakha (Reserved) constituency. In 1985, he was elected to the Lok Sabha (Eighth) representing the Ropar (Reserved) constituency and became Deputy Leader of the Akali Dal Parliamentary Party in the House. He was re-elected to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, in 1997 and became the first *Dalit* Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha on 4 March 1997 and occupied this office till 2002. During his tenure as the Speaker of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, he handled many difficult situations in a calm and cool manner. In 2004, Shri Atwal was re-elected to the Lok Sabha (Fourteenth) representing the Phillaur (Reserved) constituency. On 9 June 2004, he was elected unopposed to the Office of the Deputy Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

During his long and distinguished parliamentary career, Sardar Charnjit Singh Atwal has served in several important committees of Parliament and the Punjab Vidhan Sabha. He was the Chairman of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes of the Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1977. He was also a member of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the Eighth Lok Sabha.

From time to time, Sardar Charnjit Singh Atwal has held various national and international positions and has contributed immensely in diverse areas. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the Industry Department, Punjab District Planning Board, Ludhiana; Legal Advisor to the Punjab Pradesh Valmiki Sabha; Advisor in the Council of the Gujranwala Educational Council; Chairman, Shaheed Baba Jeewan Singh Foundation (International); President of the Shaheed Baba Jeewan Singh Yadgar Society; and member of the Election Manifesto Committee and Executive Committee of the Shiromani Akali Dal headed by Sardar Parkash Singh Badal. He remained General Secretary of the Shiromani Akali Dal, Ludhiana (Urban), for eleven years. He was the regional representative for the Asia Region in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA). He was also a member of the International Programme Planning Sub-Committee of the CPA and member of the CPA Executive Committee. He was also elected Vice-Chairman of the CPA (Executive Committee). At present, he is a member of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, Government of India.

Shri Atwal has been associated with various organisations in the

realm of world peace, forests and environment, natural resources, rural development etc. He has also been associated with organisations for employment opportunities and economic self-reliance in rural areas, and enabling women, children and disabled persons to participate in the development and uplift of the poor, especially the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes and financially weaker sections of society.

Shri Atwal has been associated with many Economic Forums as well. He is the life patron of the International Punjabi Chamber of Commerce (IPCC), Toronto (Canada). He is also the Chief Patron of the Institute of Tourism and Future Management Trends (IIFT), Chandigarh.

As a political and social worker, Sardar Charnjit Singh Atwal has always articulated the voice and concerns of the depressed classes of the society. He has also championed the cause of the welfare of the weaker sections and development of the rural society. With his deep insight and sensitivity, he has contributed substantially for their development.

Widely travelled in India and abroad, Shri Atwal has been to Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados (West Indies), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Japan, Kenya, Mauritius, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, UAE, UK, USA and Venezuela.

Sardar Charnjit Singh Atwal participated in the All India Presiding Officers Conferences held at Shimla in 1997 and at New Delhi in September 1998. During his tenure as the Speaker of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, the 64th All India Presiding Officers' Conference was held at Chandigarh in 2000.

Shri Atwal has represented the country as a member in several important Indian Delegations abroad. He attended the 9th Seminar of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held in Accra (Ghana) in 1997. He was a member of the Indian Delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held at Port Louis (Mauritius), 1997; New Zealand, 1998; Trinidad & Tobago 1999; London 2000; and Australia in 2001. He also participated in the mid year Executive Committee Meeting of the CPA held at Barbados (West Indies) in 2001. His long association with the CPA and his active participation in international conferences of parliamentarians and Legislatures has given him a truly global vision which has proved beneficial for his understanding and

appreciation of parliamentary practices and procedures. He attended the 5th World Punjabi Conference held at Chicago (USA) in 1997. He also participated in the religious and spiritual world peace summit organised by the United Nations in New York as a representative of Punjab.

Sardar Charnjit Singh Atwal is a lover of games, particularly badminton. He is the founder of the Chan Dramatic Club in Ludhiana. His hobbies are reading books on law and religion.

5

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

The 110th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Mexico City: The 110th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) was held in Mexico City, Mexico, from 18 to 23 April 2004.

The Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Conference was led by Shri Shankar Roy Chowdhury, MP. The other members of the Delegation were: Dr. Chandan Mitra, Smt. Savita Sharda and Smt. Maya Singh, all members of Parliament from the Rajya Sabha. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra, and the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Yogendra Narain, participated in the meetings of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments. Shri S. Bal Shekar, Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation.

The Assembly, *inter alia*, debated and discussed the following themes and adopted Resolutions thereon:-

- Promoting International Reconciliation, helping to bring Stability to Regions of Conflict, and Assisting with post-Conflict Reconstruction;
- Working towards an Equitable Environment for International Commerce: the Issues of Trade in Agricultural Products and the Access to the Basic Medicines;
- Furthering Parliamentary Democracy in order to protect Human Rights and encourage Reconciliation among Peoples and Partnership among Nations;
- Role of Parliaments in stopping Acts of Violence and building of the separation wall, in order to create conditions conducive to Peace and a lasting Solution to the Palestine-Israeli Conflict (adopted as emergency item).

Besides, the Assembly also held the "General Debate on the Political, Economic and Social Situation in the World" and special Panel Discussion on two themes: Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children; and Human Rights: a Casualty of the fight against Terrorism.

During the Session, Smt. Maya Singh, MP, was elected as a titular

member of the IPU Co-ordinating Committee of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians' from the Asia-Pacific Region.

The 16th Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: The 16th Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 23 to 30 May 2004. Shri Balbir Punj, MP (Rajya Sabha), attended the Seminar as the delegate from the India Union Branch of the CPA. Besides, delegates from the State CPA Branches of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal attended the Seminar.

The following topics were discussed in the Seminar:

- The Commonwealth and the Role of the CPA;
- The Origins of Parliamentary Democracy and the History and Role of the Commonwealth in its Development;
- The Parliamentary and Political Scene in Malaysia;
- The Role of Presiding Officer and the Staff of Parliament;
- The MP and the Party;
- Parliament, the Member and the Media;
- Services for MPs;
- Parliament, Gender and Human Rights;
- Relationship between Parliament, the Executive and the Public/ Civil Service;
- Parliament as Masters of its Procedures;
- Parliamentary Committees and Committee Systems;
- Financial Responsibility in the Democratic Process;
- The Relationship between Parliament and the People.

Commonwealth Workshop on Women, Development and Democracy: The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, in co-operation with the Commonwealth Secretariat, the British Council and the Parliament of Fiji, organized a gender-focused Workshop for parliamentarians from 30 May to 2 June 2004 in Suva, Fiji. Two members of Rajya Sabha, *viz.*, Ms. Mabel Rebello and Dr. Narayan Singh Manaklao, attended the Workshop from the India Union Branch of the CPA.

The following subjects were discussed in the Workshop:

- Gender, Development and Democracy;
- Increasing Women's Role in Political Decision-making in the Commonwealth;

- The role of Parliamentarians in Addressing: Democracy, Peace and Conflict; Human Rights and the Law; and the Role of Men and Boys in Achieving Gender Equality;
- Politicians and their Role in Addressing: Gender, Poverty and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); Gender and Economic Empowerment; and Gender and HIV/AIDS.

CPA/Wilton Park Conference on Financing Politics, Curbing Corruption and Parliamentary Ethics: The CPA/Wilton Park Conference on Financing Politics, Curbing Corruption and Parliamentary Ethics was held in Steyning, West Sussex, United Kingdom, from 7 to 10 June 2004. Shri Gurudas Kamat, MP (Lok Sabha), attended the Conference from the India Union Branch of the CPA.

The following topics were discussed in the Conference:

- How are Political Parties and Parliament best funded?
- Do current methods of funding Political Parties skew Electoral Outcomes and Government Policy?
- Are Parliaments becoming less salient as a result?
- Should the onus be on the State, Private Sector or Individuals to fund Parties?
- How should Parliaments legislate and monitor funding?
- Can Codes of Conduct and Registers of Members' Interests help?

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

On the birth anniversaries of national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions are organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, are brought out on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 April to 30 June 2004.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a function was held on 14 April 2004. The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatia; the Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr.(Smt.) Najma Heptulla; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Motilal Nehru, a function was held on 6 May 2004. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes.

Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, a function was held on 8 May 2004. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi; the Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes.

Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of *Swatantryaveer* Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, a function was held on 28 May 2004. Members of Parliament, former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 April to 30 June 2004, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) organised the following Courses/ Programmes:

Orientation Programme: An Orientation Programme for members of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly was organised from 21 to 23 June 2004 at Bhopal which was attended by 150 members of the State Legislative Assembly.

Appreciation Course: An Appreciation Course in parliamentary processes and procedures was organised for the probationers of Indian Ordnance Factories Service from 12 to 16 April 2004.

Training Courses for Officials of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats: (i) A Training Course for newly-recruited Executive Officers/Research Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat was organised from 15 March to 8 April 2004. Twenty Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Programme.

(ii) A Training Programme on Office Procedures, Noting and Drafting for Executive Officers/Research Officers, Research Assistants/ Senior Executive Assistants and Executive Assistants of the Lok Sabha Secretariat was organised from 12 to 16 April 2004. Forty-three Officers/Assistants of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Programme.

(iii) Shorthand classes for candidates of the Lok Sabha Secretariat

appearing for the Reporters' Examination was organised from 26 April to 7 May 2004. Fifteen candidates of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Programme.

(iv) A Training Programme for Officers/Assistants working in the Departmentally Related Standing Committees of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats was organised from 17 to 21 May 2004. Twenty Officers from thirteen State Legislature Secretariats, *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal; four Officers from the Lok Sabha Secretariat and fourteen Officers from the Rajya Sabha Secretariat attended the Programme.

Attachment Programme: During the period, attachment programmes were organised for: (i) An 8-member delegation from Bhutan on 17 and 18 May 2004; (ii) Mr. Janyang Sherb Wangdi, Legal Officer from Bhutan, from 20 May to 9 June 2004; and (iii) 87 officials of the French Joint Service Defence College on 15 June 2004.

Study Visits: Three Study Visits were organised during the period for participants from various training/educational institutions.

6

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

The Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Act, 2002 came into force with effect from 28 December 2002. Section 75A which was inserted in the Representation of the People Act, 1951 by this amendment required every elected member of either House of Parliament to furnish information to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha/Speaker, Lok Sabha, as the case may be, within ninety days from the date of making oath or affirmation relating to: (i) the movable and immovable property of which he, his spouse and his dependent children are jointly or severally owners or beneficiaries; (ii) his liabilities to any public financial institutions; and (iii) his liabilities to the Central Government or to the State Government.

The Members of Lok Sabha (Declaration of Assets and Liabilities) Rules, 2004 made by the Speaker, Thirteenth Lok Sabha, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sub-Section (3) of Section 75A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 5 February 2004 by the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. In terms of sub-Section (4) of Section 75A, the Rules, after being laid on the Table of the House, would take effect upon the expiry of thirty days while in Session unless they are sooner approved with or without modifications or disapproved and where they are so disapproved, they shall be of no effect. As the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was dissolved on 6 February 2004, these Rules could not take effect for want of completion of the required period of thirty days in Session after being laid on the Table. Therefore, the Rules were laid afresh on the Table of the House by the Secretary-General on 10 June 2004, during the first Session of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

On expiry of the stipulated period of thirty days, while in Session, after being laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, these Rules took effect on 4 August 2004 in terms of sub-Section (4) of Section 75A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

7

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Instance when the President appointed the seniormost member as Speaker pro tem: As the office of the Speaker was to become vacant immediately before the first sitting of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha on 2 June 2004, the President, by his order dated 29 May 2004, received through the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, appointed Shri Somnath Chatterjee, the seniormost member of the newly elected House, as the Speaker *pro tem* to perform the duties of the office of the Speaker from the commencement of the sitting of the House of the People on 2 June 2004 until the commencement of the sitting on 4 June 2004. Accordingly, Shri Somnath Chatterjee presided over the sittings of the Lok Sabha on 2 and 3 June 2004.

Instance when the President appointed another member as Speaker pro tem as the Speaker pro tem appointed earlier was a candidate for the post of the Speaker: As Shri Somnath Chatterjee who was appointed Speaker *pro tem* was a candidate for the post of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, the President, by another order dated 29 May 2004, received through the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, appointed Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil as the Speaker *pro tem* to perform the duties of the office of the Speaker from the commencement of the sitting of the House of the People on 4 June 2004 till the election of the Speaker. Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil presided over the sitting of the Lok Sabha on 4 June 2004 till the election of the Speaker.

Instance when telegrams were issued to members due to insufficient time gap between the issue of summons and commencement of the Session: The General Elections to the Fourteenth Lok Sabha were held on 20, 22 and 26 April 2004 and 5 and 10 May 2004 and most of the results were declared by 13 May 2004. Later, the Fourteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 17 May 2004. The summons for the First Session which was to commence on 2 June 2004 were issued on 28 May 2004. As there was no sufficient time gap between the issue of summons and the commencement of the Session, telegrams were also issued to the members.

8

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2004)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and, as such, the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The newly constituted Fourteenth Lok Sabha* commenced its First Session on 2 June 2004. The Two Hundred and First Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 4 June 2004. Both the Houses of Parliament were adjourned *sine die* on 10 June 2004. The President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam prorogued the two Houses on 11 June 2004.

Death of Rajya Sabha members: On 1 April 2004, Shri Gurcharan Singh Tohra of the Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD), a sitting member of the Rajya Sabha from Punjab, passed away.

On 4 May 2004, the working President of the Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee and Rajya Sabha member, Shri Abrar Ahmed, died in a road accident in the Tonk district of Rajasthan.

Resignation of Rajya Sabha members: On 13 May 2004, consequent upon their election to the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, eight members of the Rajya Sabha resigned their membership from the House. They are: Sarvashri Kapil Sibal, Rajiv Ranjan Singh, Lalu Prasad, Kailash Joshi, Suresh Kalmadi, Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, Pranab Mukherjee, and Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

On 23 May 2004, Shri Manmohan Samal, a sitting member of Rajya Sabha from Orissa resigned his membership of the House.

---

* For details, *see*, Feature "The Fourteenth Lok Sabha: Reaffirmation of India's Commitment to Parliamentary Democracy", pp 252

On 10 June 2004, Smt. Ambika Soni of the Indian National Congress and Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla resigned their membership of the Rajya Sabha.

Leader of Rajya Sabha: On 4 June 2004, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat announced the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, as the leader of the Rajya Sabha and Shri Jaswant Singh as the Leader of the Opposition.

Elections to the Rajya Sabha: The following were declared elected to the Rajya Sabha in the biennial elections held on 21 June and 28 June 2004.

Andhra Pradesh: Sarvashri Raashid Alvi, Gireesh Kumar Sangi, Jesudasu Seelam, Jairam Ramesh, and V. Hanumantha Rao (all from INC); Penumalli Madhu (CPI-M) and C. Ramachandraiah (TDP).

Bihar: Sarvashri Vidya Sagar Nishad and Mangani Lal Mandal (both from RJD).

Chhattisgarh: Shri Dilip Singh Judev (BJP) and Smt. Mohsina Kidwai (INC).

Madhya Pradesh: Sarvashri Narayan Singh Kesri, Pyarelal Khandelwal, Laxminarayan Sharma and Su. Thirunavukkarasar (all from BJP).

Orissa: Shri Rudra Narayan Pany (BJP).

Punjab: Smt. Sukhbuns Kaur (INC).

Rajasthan: Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania (BJP).

Tamil Nadu: Sarvashri S. Anbalagan, N.R. Govindrajar, T.T.V. Dhinakaaran, Dr. K. Malaisamy (all from AIADMK); Dr. Anbumani Ramdoss (PMK) and E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan (INC).

West Bengal: Shri Chittabrata Majumdar (CPI-M).

On 24 June 2004, the President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam nominated Kumari Nirmala Deshpande to the Rajya Sabha.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Assembly election results: The Indian National Congress secured 185 seats in the elections to the 294-seat Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly which were held on 20 and 26 April 2004. The position in respect of the other parties is as under: Telangana Rashtra Samiti:26;

CPI(M):9; CPI:6; Telugu Desam Party:47; BJP:2; All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMIM):4; Janata Party:2; SP:1; BSP:1; Independents:11.

New Chief Minister: On 14 May 2004, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy of the INC was sworn in as the Chief Minister.

TDP MLA quits party: On 21 June 2004, TDP MLA, Shri D. Nagender, resigned from his membership of the State Legislative Assembly and the party.

ASSAM

Resignation of Minister: On 3 May 2004, the Minister of State for Planning and Development, Shri Himanta Biswa Sarma, resigned from the State Cabinet citing personal reasons.

BIHAR

Resignation of MLA: On 12 May 2004, BJP MLA Shri Sushil Kumar Modi resigned from the State Legislative Assembly following his election to the Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

Seven elected to Legislative Council: On 14 June 2004, the following seven candidates were elected unopposed to the Legislative Council. They are: Sarvashri Ram Bacchan Rai, Ghulam Ghaus, M.S. Yadav and Ramchandra Sao (all from RJD); Ram Badan Rai and Birendra Chaudhary (both JD-U); and Ms. Kiran Ghai (BJP).

CHHATTISGARH

Resignation of MLA: On 18 May 2003, Shri Ajit Jogi, Congress MLA from Marwahi, resigned from his Assembly seat following his election to the Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

DELHI

New Lt. Governor: On 24 May 2004, Lt. Governor Shri Vijai Kapoor resigned from his post.

On 9 June 2004, Shri Banwari Lal Joshi was sworn in as the new Lt. Governor of Delhi.

HARYANA

Resignation of Minister: On 1 April 2004, the Cooperation Minister, Shri Kartar Singh Bhadana, resigned from the State Cabinet. His resignation was accepted.

Change of Party Affiliation: On 14 June 2004, six Independent MLAs joined the Indian National Congress. They were: Sarvashri Dev Raj Dewan, J.P. Gupta, Bhim Sen Mehta, Rajinder Singh Bisla, Mulla Ram and D.S. Rajora.

Six Opposition MLAs disqualified: On 25 June 2004, the Speaker of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha, Shri Satbir Singh Kadian disqualified six MLAs including two Congress MLAs, Sarvashri Karna Singh Dalal and Jagjit Singh Sangwan, and four Independents. The Speaker disqualified the two Congress MLAs on a petition filed by INLD's Jasbir Singh Malour while the four Independent MLAs–Sarvashri Rajinder Singh Bisla, Dev Raj Dewan, Bhim Sen Mehta and J.P. Gupta–faced action on a petition filed by the INLD MLA, Shri Nafe Singh Rathi.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Resignation of Minister: On 26 May 2004, the Forest Minister, Shri Chander Kumar, resigned from the State Legislative Assembly following his election to the Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

HVC Merger with Congress: On 12 April 2004, former Union Communications Minister, Shri Sukh Ram, re-joined the INC and announced the merger of his Himachal Vikas Congress (HVC) with the Congress.

Change of Party Affiliation: On 11 June 2004, Independent MLA from Dharampur Assembly constituency, Shri Mohinder Singh, was recognised as a member of the BJP Legislature Party, raising its strength to 16 in the 68-member State Legislative Assembly.

KARNATAKA

Assembly Election Results: The Indian National Congress secured 65 seats in the elections to the 224-seat Karnataka Legislative Assembly which were held on 20 and 26 April 2004. The position in respect of the other parties is as follows: BJP:79; JD(S):58; JD(U):5; and Others:17.

CLP Leader Elected: On 24 May 2004, Shri N. Dharam Singh was elected as the Leader of the Congress Legislature Party.

On 28 May 2004, Shri N. Dharam Singh of the INC and Shri Siddaramaiah of the Janata Dal (Secular) were sworn in as the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister, respectively.

On 5 June 2004, the Chief Minister expanded his Cabinet by inducting 10 Ministers–nine with the Cabinet rank and one as the Minister of State.

The new Cabinet Ministers are: Sarvashri Panduranga Rao Ganesh Rao Sindhia, D. Manjunath, M.P. Prakash, H.D. Revanna, Mirajuddin Patel, Mallikarjuna Kharge, Prakash Hukkeri, K. Srinivasa Gowda and S.R. Morey. Shri Tanveer Sait was appointed as a Minister of State.

KERALA

Death of Former Chief Minister: On 19 May 2004, former Chief Minister and CPI (M) leader Shri E.K. Nayanar passed away in New Delhi. He was 86.

New Governor: On 23 June 2004, Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia was sworn in as the new Governor of Kerala.

MADHYA PRADESH

Death of Governor: On 1 May 2004, the Governor Shri Ram Prakash Gupta passed away in New Delhi. He was 82.

On 2 May 2004, the Governor of Chhattisgarh, Shri Krishna Mohan Seth, was sworn in as the Acting Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 28 June 2004, the Chief Minister Kumari Uma Bharati expanded her Council of Ministers by inducting 19 new Ministers–6 with the Cabinet Rank, 3 Ministers of State with Independent Charge and 10 Ministers of State.

The new Cabinet Ministers are: Sarvashri Anchal Sonkar, Dilip Singh Bhatere, Jayant Malaiya, Rustam Singh, Vijay Kumar Shah and Smt. Archana Chitnis.

The new Ministers of State with Independent Charge are: Sarvashri Sunil Nayak, Rajendra Shukla and Laxmikant Sharma.

The new Ministers of State are: Sarvashri Lavkesh Singh, Devi Singh Patel, Gangaram Patel, Gopilal Jatav, Dhoolji Chaudhary, Jagdeesh Devra, Karan Singh Verma, Moti Kashyap, Narayan Singh Kushwaha and Shivanarayan Jagirdar.

New Governor: On 30 June 2004, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar was sworn in as the Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

ORISSA

Resignation of Speaker: On 3 April 2004, the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri Sarat Kumar Kar, resigned from his post and the ruling Biju Janata Dal (BJD) following the denial of party ticket for the ensuing Assembly elections.

Assembly Election Results: The Biju Janata Dal secured 61 seats in the elections to the 147-seat Orissa Legislative Assembly which were held in April 2004. The position in respect of the other parties is as follows: BJP:32; INC:38; CPI(M):1; CPI:1; JMM:4;OGP:2; and Independents:8.

New Chief Minister: On 16 May 2004, Shri Naveen Patnaik was sworn in as the new Chief Minister. Thirteen Cabinet Ministers and 7 Ministers of State with Independent Charge were also sworn in.

The Cabinet Ministers are: Sarvashri Kalindi Behera, Padmanabha Behera, Prafulla Ghadei, Samir De, Biswabhushan Harichandan, Surjya Narayana Patro, Golak Bihari Naik, Surendra Nayak, Bijayshree Routray, Dr.Damodar Rout, A.U.Singhdeo, K.B. Singhdeo and Smt. Pramilla Mallick.

The Ministers of State with Independent Charge are: Sarvashri Balabhadra Majhi, Jaynarayan Mishra, Rabi Narayan Nanda, Debasis Nayak, Pradipta Nayak, Nagendra Pradhan and Smt. Surama Padhi.

PONDICHERRY

Resignation of Lieutenant Governor: On 24 June 2004, Lt. Governor Shri N.N. Jha resigned from his post.

RAJASHTAN

Expansion of Cabinet: On 31 May 2004, the Chief Minister, Smt. Vasundhara Raje, expanded her Cabinet by inducting five Cabinet Ministers, one Minister of State with Independent Charge and eleven Ministers of State. The Chief Minister also elevated the Minister of State Shri Prabhu Lal Saini to the Cabinet rank

The newly inducted Cabinet Ministers are: Sarvashri Rajendra Rathore, Ram Narayan Dudi, Kalu Lal Gurjar, Laxmi Narayan Dave and Digambar Singh.

Among the 12 Ministers of State, Shri Pratap Singh Singhvi, was given Independent Charge. The 11 other Ministers of State are: Sarvashri Amra Ram Chaudhary, Babulal Verma, Bhawani Joshi, Surendra Pal Singh, Vasudev Devnani, Virendra Meena, Surendra Singh Rathore, Chunni Lal Dhakar, Khema Ram Meghwal, Gajendra Singh and Smt. Usha Punia.

SIKKIM

Assembly Election Results: The Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF) secured 31 seats while the Indian National Congress won one seat in

the elections to the 32-seat Sikkim Legislative Assembly which were held on 10 May 2004.

New Chief Minister sworn in: On 21 May 2004, Shri Pawan Kumar Chamling was sworn in as the Chief Minister along with 11 other Ministers. The Ministers are: Sarvashri Dorjee Dazom Bhutia, Garjaman Gurung, Hishey Lachungpa, Kedar Nath Rai, P.S. Tamang, Dorjee Tshering Lepcha, Ram Bahadur Subba, S.B. Subedi, Menlom Lepcha, Somnath Poudyal and Smt. Kalawati Subba.

TAMIL NADU

Two Ministers dropped: On 23 June 2004, the Chief Minister, Kumari J. Jayalalithaa, removed the Education Minister S. Semmalai and the Backward Classes Minister R. Jeevanantham from the State Cabinet. Their portfolios would be looked after by the Minister for Labour Shri C. Ve. Shanmugam.

UTTAR PRADESH

Resignation of Speaker: On 16 May 2004, the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri Kesri Nath Tripathi resigned from his office.

Resignation of MLAs: On 25 May 2004, consequent upon their election to the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, four members of the State Legislative Assembly vacated their seats. They are: Sarvashri Kalyan Singh (BJP); and Paras Nath Yadav, Atiq Ahmed and Sushri Usha Verma (all from SP).

WEST BENGAL

Resignation of Minister: On 2 June 2004, the Council of Ministers was downsized from 48 to 43 with the resignation of five Ministers. The Ministers who resigned are: Sarvashri Mohammed Salem, Amalendra Roy, Kalimuddin Shams, Anju Kar and Dhiren Sen.

EVENTS ABROAD

ALGERIA

President re-elected: In the elections held on 8 April 2004, President Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika was re-elected to the office.

AUSTRIA

New President: Mr. Heinz Fischer was elected as the new President in the elections held on 25 April 2004.

CANADA

Election results: In the elections which were held on 28 June 2004 for the 308-seat House of Commons (the Lower House of the bicameral Legislature), the ruling Liberal Party secured 135 seats. The position in respect of the other parties is as under: Conservative Party of Canada (CPC):99; New Democratic Party (NDP):19; Bloc Quebecois (BQ):54 and others:1.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 21 June 2004, the Prime Minister Mr. Vladimir Seidha resigned from his post.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

New President: In the elections held on 16 May 2004, Mr. Leonel Fernandez Reyna was elected as the President.

EL SALVADOR

President sworn in: On 1 June 2004, Mr. Tony Saca was sworn in as the President of El Salvador.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Legislative election results: Elections to the 100-member House of Representatives (the unicameral Legislature) were held on 25 April 2004. The Equatorial Guinea Democratic Party (PDGE) secured 68 seats while the Democratic Opposition and the Convergence for Social Democracy (CPDS) won 30 and 2 seats, respectively.

GERMANY

New President: In the elections held on 23 May 2004, Mr. Horst Kohler was elected as the President of Germany.

GUINEA-BISSAU

New Prime Minister: On 10 May 2004, Mr. Carles Gomes Junior, Leader of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), was appointed as the new Prime Minister.

ICELAND

President re-elected: In the elections held on 26 June 2004, Mr. Olafur Ragnar Grimsson was re-elected as the President of Iceland.

INDONESIA

Election results: The elections to the 550-seat House of Representatives were held on 5 April 2004. The party position following the elections is as under: Golkar:128; Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P):109; United Development Party (PPP):58; Democratic Party (DP):57; National Awakening Party (PKB):52; National Mandate Party (PAN):52; Justice and Prosperity Party (PKS):45; Reform Star Party (PBR):13; Peace and Prosperity Party (PDS):12; Crescent Star Party (PBB):11; United Democratic Nationhood Party (PPDK):5; Concern for the Nation Functional Party (PKPB):2; Pioneers Party (PP):2; Indonesian Unity and Justice Party (PKPI):1; Freedom Bull National Party (PNBK):1, Marhaenism Indonesian National Party (PNIM):1; and Indonesian Democratic Vanguard Party (PPDI):1.

LITHUANIA

Impeachment of President: On 6 April 2004, the Seimas (the unicameral Legislature) voted to impeach the President Mr. Rolandas Pauksas, finding him guilty on three charges of breaching the Constitution and his oath of office. He was succeeded *ad interim* by the Seimas' Speaker Mr. Arturas Paulaskas.

New President: In the Presidential elections held on 13 and 27 June 2004, Mr. Valdas Adamkus was elected as the President of Lithuania.

LUXEMBOURG

Election results: In the elections held on 13 June 2004 for the 60-seat Chamber of Deputies, the Christian Social People's Party (CVS/PCS) secured 24 seats. The position in respect of the other parties is as under: Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party:14; Democratic Party:10; Greens:7; and Action Committee for Democracy and Social Justice:5.

MACEDONIA

New President: On 28 April 2004, Mr. Branko Crvenkovski was elected as the President of Macedonia. He was sworn in on 12 May 2004.

MALAWI

New President: In the elections held on 20 May 2004, Mr. Binguwa Mutharika was elected as the President of Malawi.

MALI

New Prime Minister: On 28 April 2004, the Prime Minister Mr. Mohammed Ag Amani resigned from his post. Mr. Ousmane Issoufi Maiga was appointed in his place by the President Gen. (Retd.) Amadou Toumani Toure on 29 April 2004.

NAURU

New Government: On 22 June 2004, the 18-member Parliament (the unicameral Legislature) adopted a No-confidence Motion against the Government of President Mr. Rene Harris by 10 votes in favour and 8 against it. Mr. Ludwig Scotty was elected as the new President and formed a new Government.

New Speaker: On 23 June 2004, the Parliament elected Mr. Riddeh Akua as the Speaker.

NEPAL

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 7 May 2004, the Prime Minister Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa resigned from his post.

On 23 June 2004, King Gyanendra appointed Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba as the new Prime Minister.

PAKISTAN

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 26 June 2004, the Prime Minister Mr. Zafarullah Khan Jamali resigned from his post.

On 29 June 2004, the National Assembly (the lower House of the bicameral Legislature) elected Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain as the new Prime Minister.

PANAMA

New President: In the elections held on 2 May 2004, Mr. Martin Torrijos Espino was elected as the President of Panama.

Election results: In the elections held on 2 May 2004 to the 78-seat Legislative Assembly (the unicameral Legislature), the New Nation Alliance secured 42 seats. The Vision of the Country Alliance and Others won 24 and 12 seats, respectively.

POLAND

New Speaker: On 20 April 2004, Mr. Jozef Olesky was elected as the Speaker of the Sejm (the lower House of the bicameral Legislature).

New Prime Minister: On 2 May 2004, the Prime Minister Mr. Leszck Miller resigned from his post. The President Mr. Alexander Kwasniewski appointed Mr. Marek Belka in his place. On 24 June 2004, the Sejm approved by 236 to 215 votes, the nomination of Mr. Marek Belka as the Prime Minister.

PHILIPPINES

New President: Mrs. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo was sworn in as the President on 30 June 2004, having been officially declared elected in the 10 May 2004 Presidential election held on 24 June by a joint session of the Congress (the bicameral Federal Legislature).

SENEGAL

New Prime Minister: On 21 April 2004, Prime Minister Mr. Idrissa Seck resigned from his post. Mr. Macky Sall was appointed in his place by the President Mr. Abdoulaye Wade on 22 April 2004.

SEYCHELLES

New President: On 14 April 2004, the President Mr. France-Albert Rene resigned from his post. Later, Mr. James Michel was sworn in as the new President.

SLOVAKIA

New President: On 17 April 2004, Mr. Ivan Gasparovic was elected as the President of Slovakia. He was sworn in on 15 June 2004.

SOUTH AFRICA

Election results: The ruling African National Congress (ANC) won a landslide victory by securing 279 seats in the elections held on 15 April 2004 to the 400-member National Assembly (the lower House of the bicameral Legislature). The party position in respect of the other parties is as under: Democratic Alliance (DA):50; Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP):28; United Democratic Movement (UDM):9; Independent Democrats (ID):7; New National Party (NNP):7; African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP):6; Freedom Front Plus:4; United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP):3; Pan African Congress (PAC):3; Minority Front (MF):2; and Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO):2.

Mbeki re-elected President: On 23 April 2004, the National Assembly re-elected incumbent President Mr. Thabo Mbeki unopposed for a second tenure. He was formally sworn in on 27 April 2004.

SOUTH KOREA

Election results: In the elections for the 299-seat National Assembly, which were held on 15 April 2004, the Uri (Our) Party won 152 seats. The position in respect of the other parties is as under: Grand National Party (GNP):121; Democratic Labour Party (DLP)-10; Millennium Democratic Party (MDP):9; United Liberal Democrats (ULD):4; and Others:3.

Reinstatement of Roh: On 14 May 2004, the nine-member Constitutional Court dismissed the impeachment case against President Mr. Roh Moo Hyun, reinstating him in office. Mr. Roh had been impeached by a vote of the National Assembly (the unicameral Legislature) in March.

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 24 May 2004, the Prime Minister Mr. Goh Kun resigned. The Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Lee Hun Jai was appointed as the acting Prime Minister. On 29 June 2004, the National Assembly elected Mr. Lee Hai Chan as the new Prime Minister.

New Speaker: On 5 June 2004, the National Assembly elected Mr. Kim One Ki as the Speaker.

SPAIN

New Senate Speaker: On 2 April 2004, Mr. Javier Roje was elected as the Speaker of the Senate.

New Prime Minister: On 16 April 2004, the Congress of Deputies (the lower House of the bicameral Legislature) approved Mr. Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero as the Prime Minister by 183 votes in favour and 148 against.

SRI LANKA

Election results: In the elections for the 225-seat Parliament (the unicameral Legislature), which were held on 2 April 2004, the United People's Freedom Alliance won 105 seats. The position in respect of the other parties is as under: United National Front (UNF):82; Tamil National Alliance:22; Jathika Hela Urumaya (JHU-National Heritage Party)-9; Sri Lanka Muslim Congress/National Unity Alliance (SLMC)/NUA):5; Up-Country People's Front (UCPF):1; and Eelam Peoples Democratic Party (EPDP):1;

New Prime Minister: On 6 April 2004, Mr. Mahinda Rajapakse of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

New Speaker: On 22 April 2004, Mr. W.J.M. Lokubandara was elected as the Speaker of the Parliament.

SWAZILAND

New Speaker: On 12 May 2004, Mr. Charles S'gayoyo Magongo was elected as the Speaker of the House of Assembly (the lower House of the bicameral Legislature).

SESSIONAL REVIEW

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

FIRST SESSION

The Fourteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 17 May 2004. The First Session of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 2 June 2004, was adjourned *sine die* on 10 June 2004. The House was prorogued by the President on 11 June 2004. In all, there were 7 sittings during the period.

The first two sittings of the House held on 2 and 3 June were mainly devoted to the members making and subscribing the oath or affirmation. The Speaker *pro tem*, Shri Somnath Chatterjee was assisted in this task by the members on the Panel of Chairmen. As many as 513 members made and subscribed the oath or affirmation and took their seats in the House during these two days. Some more members took the oath or made the affirmation in the subsequent days making the total 538.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period is given below. (There was no Question Hour and Legislative Business during this period.)

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Election of Speaker:* Shri Somnath Chatterjee was elected as the Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha on 4 June 2004.

*Election of Deputy Speaker**:* Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha on 9 June 2004.

*Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address*** to members of*

---

* For details of the election of the Speaker *see*, Short Note "The Election of the Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha", pp 258

** For details of the election of the Deputy Speaker, *see*, Short Note "The Election of the Deputy Speaker of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha", pp 275

*** For the text of the Address, *see* Feature, "Address by the President to Parliament", pp 237

Parliament: On 7 June 2004, the President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, addressed the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House at the commencement of the First Session of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

The Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address was moved by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal of the Indian National Congress on 8 June 2004. Moving the motion, he said that the Address by the President delineated the new Government's policy and plan for an accelerated development of the country. The Address reflected a commitment to the average Indian who was kept in oblivion and uncared for during the previous six years. He said the President had observed that the people of India had spoken loud and clear in the elections. The verdict was a tribute to the vision of Shri Rajiv Gandhi who strove hard to take India into the 21st century as a developed country. The six-year interregnum might have delayed the process, but the new Government under Dr. Manmohan Singh would soon catch up for the country's tryst with destiny.

Seconding the motion, Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia (INC) said that the President's Address was a charter of the Government's policy and a mandate for action. It was a mandate to take the country into the twenty-first century and make India powerful. He stressed the need to ensure an economic growth of above eight per cent and invest more in agriculture, rural development and irrigation. He said that the Government had committed itself to spend six per cent of the GDP on education and that education would lead India into the twenty-first century. The difficulties associated with implementation of various plans and schemes were a major challenge facing the Government. The new process of implementation mentioned in the President's Address would revolutionise the Panchayati Raj system. He added that the Address sought public private participation in the crucial infrastructural sector, to strengthen profitable public undertakings and correct the upper class bias of the previous Government.

On 10 June 2004, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, informed the House that there was an understanding among the political parties on both sides that the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address be put to vote straightaway and passed unanimously.

Later, all the amendments moved were negatived and the motion was adopted.

Statement by the Minister of Defence regarding news item 'Air Strike Delay Cost Lives: Kargil Report': Making a statement in the

House in this regard on 9 June 2004, the Minister of Defence, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, said that his attention had been drawn to an article published in the *Hindustan Times* which suggested that the lack of decisive action by the then political leadership resulted in the loss of 474 men to the Indian Army during the Kargil crisis and this also allowed Pakistan to wrest the initial advantage. The Minister then gave facts of the case.

The Minister stated that on 3 May 1999, the first information about an intrusion having taken place in Kargil came to the knowledge of the Army authorities. Between 25 May 1999 and 26 July 1999, the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) was briefed on the various developments that were taking place. On 26 July 1999, the Kargil operations were formally declared as over. He said that as with every war, so too with Kargil, the Indian Army in September 2000 prepared a six-volume classified report to record the events and analyze the successes and failures, shortcomings and strengths of the warlike situation in Kargil. The preparation of an abridged version of this report was taken up in July 2003 and completed on 4 January 2004. This report was prepared for the purposes of campaign study in promotion examinations. As these were documents prepared for internal use for training purposes, the Ministry of Defence had not been involved in any way with the preparation of these reports.

The Minister said that the 'in-house' report mentioned the fact that despite the Army asking for the employment of air power from 8 May 1999, the CCS gave approval for the same on 25 May 1999. During this period, the Chief of Air Staff was taking the view that air power at those heights could not be properly utilized as helicopters would be extremely vulnerable and there would be a danger of escalation of the conflict. His view was that, before committing air power, political clearance should be obtained, which was finally done on 25 May 1999. He said that members were aware of the circumstances in which the Kargil Review Committee, also popularly known as the Subramaniam Committee, was constituted by the then Government on 29 July 1999, a Report of which was already available with them. The then Government had constituted a Group of Ministers to examine the recommendations of the Committee as well as that of four other Task Forces that were set up to examine in-depth the recommendations of the Subramaniam Committee. The recommendations of the Group of Ministers were approved by the CCS in May 2001 and most of the measures had already been implemented by the previous Government.

The Minister said that one of the questions raised in the *Hindustan*

Times article was that the casualties of 474 could have been avoided if air power had been used from the beginning. While wishing that there had been no casualties at all, he said he had been informed that the number of casualties was 35, between 8 and 25 May 1999. From 26 May 1999 to the end of the Kargil operation on 26 July 1999, the number of casualties was 439 (including 6 Air Force Officers). The total casualties were thus 474. He said that the time taken for giving clearance to deploy air power was not the reason for higher casualties. After all, it was a difficult war fought from a position of disadvantage. He stated that the members of the Armed Forces, demonstrating indomitable courage and fighting abilities, evicted the enemy and won the war.

Regarding the use of air power, the Minister stated that the Army had, on 8 May 1999, projected the requirement of attack helicopters for use against the enemy and also helicopters for transport of troops. This was considered between 12 and 17 May 1999 and it was decided not to use this option as it might lead to escalation of the conflict. On 25 May 1999, after a fuller and in-depth appreciation of the emerging situation, the CCS took the decision to deploy the Indian Air Force. Finally, on 25 May 1999, the CCS gave the go ahead for use of air power.

B. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Abhaysinh S. Bhonsle, Bhagirath Bhanwar, Sikander Bakht, S.B. Chavan, Gurcharan Singh Tohra, Abdul Shafee, A.M. Thomas, N. Gouzagin, E.K. Nayanar and Fazlur Rahman, all former members. Besides, reference was also made on the tragedy in which 29 persons including twelve Jawans of the Border Security Force (BSF) were killed as a result of the terrorist attack on a BSF bus in Anantnag district on the Srinagar-Jammu National Highway in Jammu and Kashmir on 23 May 2004.

Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND FIRST SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha, which met for its Two Hundred and First Session on 4 June 2004, was adjourned *sine die* on 10 June 2004. The House was then prorogued by the President of India on 11 June 2004.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below. (There was no Question Hour and Legislative Business during this period.)

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

*Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address*** to members of Parliament: On 7 June 2004, the President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, addressed the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

The Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address was moved by Dr. Karan Singh of the Indian National Congress (INC) in the Rajya Sabha on 8 June 2004. The discussion took place on 9 and 10 June 2004. Shri Vayalar Ravi of the INC seconded the motion.

Moving amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address on 9 June 2004, Shri Rama Shankar Kaushik of the Samajwadi Party said that the Address had failed to mention any concrete and time bound action plan for the seventy crore farmers of the country. He added that the Address also did not mention any meaningful programme for employment generation. He regretted that no package had been mentioned for the growth of small-scale industries and to deal with the problems faced by them. He further stated there was neither any mention of any package for Uttar Pradesh, to do away with the backwardness that had been caused due to the discrimination with the State, nor for the need for the continuance of public sector units.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, on 10 June 2004, stated that there was an understanding among all political parties of both sides that the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address be put to vote straightaway and passed unanimously and requested the Chairman to put the Motion to vote.

---

* Contributed by the Research and Library Section, Rajya Sabha Secretariat

** For the text of the Address, *see* Feature, "Address by the President to Parliament", pp 237

The amendments which had been moved to vote were, by leave, withdrawn. The Chairman, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, then put the Motion to vote and the Motion was adopted.

Statement by the Defence Minister regarding Hindustan Times Report on Air strike delay in Kargil: The Minister of Defence, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, made a statement on 9 June 2004 regarding The Hindustan Times report dated 6 June 2004 titled "Air strike delay cost lives: Kargil Report". The Minister stated that the first information about an intrusion having taken place in Kargil came to the knowledge of the Army authorities on 3 May 1999. Between 25 May 1999 and 26 July 1999, the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) was briefed on the various developments that were taking place and on 26 July 1999, the Kargil operations were formally declared as over.

The Minister of Defence said that in September 2000, the Indian Army prepared a six-volume classified report to record the events and analyse the successes and failures of the war-like situation and in January 2004, the abridged version of the report was prepared. The Minister stated that the in-house report mentioned the fact that the Army had asked for the employment of air power from 8 May 1999 and the CCS gave approval for the same on 25 May 1999. During this period, the Chief of the Air Staff was of the view that air power at those heights could not be properly utilized as helicopters would be extremely vulnerable and there would be a danger of escalation of the conflict. His view was that before committing air power, political clearance should be obtained. After a fuller and in-depth appreciation of the emerging situation, the CCS finally gave the decision for the use of air power on 25 May 1999.

The Minister said that one of the questions raised in the newspaper article was that the casualties of 474 persons could have been avoided if air power had been used from the beginning. Elaborating on the point, he stated that he had been informed that between 8 May and 25 May 1999, the number of casualties was 35 and from 26 May 1999 to the end of the Kargil operations on 26 July 1999, the number of casualties was 439 (including 6 Air Force Officers). The total casualties were thus 474. The Minister clarified that the time taken for giving clearance to deploy air power was not the reason for higher casualties but that it was a difficult war fought from a position of disadvantage. Praising the Armed Forces, he said that they demonstrated indomitable courage and fighting abilities and were able to evict the enemy and win the war.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sardar Gurcharan Singh Tohra and Dr. Abrar Ahmed, both sitting members, and Sarvashri Sikander Bakht, S.B. Chavan, Dr. Shrikant Ramachandra Jichkar and Dr. M.M.S. Siddhu, all former members. Members stood in silence as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Twelfth Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which was constituted on 12 May 2004, commenced its First Session on 31 May 2004. The House was adjourned *sine die* on 29 July 2004. There were 34 sittings in all.

Election of Speaker: On 1 June 2004, Shri K.R. Suresh Reddy was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Andhra Pradesh addressed the House on 1 June 2004. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was held for three days. The Motion was adopted after the reply by the Chief Minister.

Legislative business: During the Session, eight Bills were passed by the House. Some of the important Bills were (i) The Andhra Pradesh Farmers Agricultural Debts (Moratorium) Bill, 2004; (ii) The Cyberabad (Metropolitan Area) Police Bill, 2004; (iii) The Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Trees (Amendment) Bill, 2004; and (iv) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2004.

Financial business: The Minister for Finance and Legislative Affairs, Shri K. Rosaiah, presented the Budget for the year 2004-2005 on 23 June 2004. The General Discussion on the Budget was held for six days and at the end, the Finance Minister replied. The Demands for Grants were discussed for 18 days. Out of the 40 Demands, 14 Demands were discussed and voted while 26 Demands were guillotined. As many as 1123 Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants were received and they were all negatived. The Appropriation Bill was introduced and passed on 29 June 2004.

---

* Material contributed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of 13 former members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Twelfth Bihar Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Fourteenth Session on 4 June 2004, was adjourned *sine die* on 26 June 2004. There were 17 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following ten Bills were introduced and passed by the House: (i) The Bihar Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2004; (ii) The Bihar Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2004; (iii) The Joint Cadre of Assistants of Secretariat and Attached Officers (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (iv) The Reservation in Posts and Services (for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes) (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (v) The Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (vi) The Patna University (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (vii) The Bihar State University (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (viii) The Bihar Non-Government Secondary Schools (Taking Over, Control and Management) (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (ix) The Bihar Disaster Management Bill, 2004; and (x) The Bihar Intermediate Education Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002.

Financial business: This being the Budget Session, the major business before the House was the consideration and passing of the Budget Estimates for the financial year 2004-2005.

The General Discussion on the Budget Estimates was held on 8 June 2004. In all, ten members participated in the debate to which the Minister-in-charge of Finance replied.

The Demands for Grants for 2004-2005 (Budget) were discussed for 10 days. All the Cut Motions were rejected and all the Demands were passed on the same day. The rest of the Demands which could not be discussed were guillotined on 23 June 2004. Thereafter, the concerned Appropriation Bills were passed on the same day.

The First Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2004-2005 were presented to the House on 24 June 2004. The discussion and voting of the Supplementary Demands for Grants was held and the concerned Appropriation Bills were passed on 25 June 2004.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were

* Material contributed by the Bihar Legislative Assembly Secretariat

made on the passing away of Sarvashri Lokesh Nath Jha, former Minister; and Lal Bihari Prasad, Avadh Singh, Shiv Kumar Pathak and Adhik Lal Paswan, all former members of the House.

CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Second Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Third Session on 24 May 2004, was adjourned *sine die* on 25 June 2004. The House took a recess from 3 June to 6 June 2004 and reassembled on 7 June 2004. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 29 June 2004. There were 23 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Chhattisgarh Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2004; and (ii) The Chhattisgarh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2004.

Financial business: The Finance Minister, Shri Amar Agarwal, presented the Annual Budget Estimates for the financial year 2004-2005 on 27 May 2004. The General Discussion on the Budget was held for three days, which was replied to by the Finance Minister on 2 June 2004.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Ram Prakash Gupta, Governor of Madhya Pradesh; Brij Mohan Mishra, former Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Balram Pujari, Thakur Darbara Singh and Smt. Bhuleshwari Deepa Sahoo, all former members of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Third Delhi Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Second Session on 20 July 2004, was adjourned *sine die* on 4 August 2004. There were 12 sittings in all.

Election of Speaker: Following his election to the Lok Sabha in the 2004 General Elections, Shri Ajay Maken resigned his seat in the Assembly and also relinquished the Office of the Speaker. Chaudhary Prem Singh was designated as the Speaker *pro tem* by the Lt. Governor. Since Chaudhary Prem Singh's name was later proposed as a candidate for the Office of the Speaker, he resigned as the Speaker *pro tem* and Smt. Tajdar Babar was appointed as the Speaker *pro tem*. The election was held on 20 July 2004, and Chaudhary Prem Singh was elected as the Speaker by a voice vote.

---

* Material contributed by the Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 23 July 2004, Shri Shoaib Iqbal was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. (The election for the post of the Deputy Speaker was necessitated subsequent to the resignation of Smt. Krishna Tirath from the Office of the Deputy Speaker and also from the membership of the Assembly following her election to the 14th Lok Sabha).

Address by the Lt. Governor: The Session, being the first of the year, the Lt. Governor of Delhi, Shri B.L. Joshi, addressed the House on 21 July 2004. The Motion of Thanks to the Lt. Governor for his Address was moved on 2 August 2004 and adopted on 4 August 2004. Thirteen members participated in the debate, which was replied to by the Chief Minister.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following three Bills were considered and passed by the House: (i) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (ii) The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2004; and (iii) The Delhi Tax on Luxuries (Amendment) Bill, 2004.

Financial business: The Government of NCT of Delhi had, in March 2004, sought a Vote on Account for the period April to July 2004 in view of the Lok Sabha elections. The Annual Budget was presented in the House on 22 July 2004. The discussion on the Annual Budget commenced on 26 July 2004 and concluded on 29 July with the reply by the Finance Minister. The Budget was passed on the same day. In all, twelve members participated in the debate on the Budget.

Obituary references: During the Session, tributes were paid to the school children who were killed in the fire accident in Kumbhakonam district in Tamil Nadu.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eleventh Gujarat Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Fifth Session on 20 May 2004, was adjourned *sine die* on 10 June 2004. The House was prorogued by the Governor on the same day. There were 21 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following 14 Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Gujarat Public Authorities Seals Bill, 2004; (ii) The Gujarat Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (iii) The Gujarat Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection (Repeal) Bill, 2004; (iv) The Bombay Devadasis Protection (Gujarat Repeal) Bill, 2004; (v) The Bombay

* Material contributed by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly Secretariat

National Parks (Gujarat Repeal) Bill, 2004; (vi) The Gujarat Repealing Bill, 2004; (vii) The Bombay Aerial Ropeways (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2004; (viii) The Gujarat Cinemas (Regulation) Bill, 2004; (ix) The Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (x) The Bombay Stamp (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2004; (xi) The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (xii) The Bombay Electricity Duty (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2004; and (xiii) The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 2004. The Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003 was passed after reconsideration. The President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, had returned this Bill to the Gujarat Legislative Assembly together with a message to reconsider it and delete clauses 14 to 16 of the Bill. The Bill was reconsidered by the House accordingly and passed with necessary amendments on 2 June 2004. This is the first instance in the history of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly that a Bill had been returned to the Assembly for reconsideration.

Financial business: The Finance Minister, Shri Vajubhai Vala, presented the Budget for the year 2004-2005 on 20 May 2004. The General Discussion on the Budget was held for four days. Out of the 104 Demands for Grants, 51 Demands were selected for discussion. After twelve sittings, all the 51 Demands were passed and the remaining 53 Demands were guillotined. The Appropriation Bill 2004, was passed by the House on 10 June 2004.

Obituary references: During the Session, four obituary references were made in the House.

The Sixth Session of the Eleventh Gujarat Legislative Assembly commenced on 27 August 2004 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 31 August 2004. The one-day Special Session was summoned for paying tributes to the former Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Amarsinh Bhilabhai Chaudhary, who had passed away on 15 August 2004. The House also paid tributes to two former members of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Tenth Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced its Fifth Session on 7 June 2004. The House took a recess from 17 June to 23 June 2004 to enable the Departmentally Related Standing Committees to consider the Demands for Grants of various Departments

* Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

which submitted their reports to the House when it reassembled on 24 June 2004. The House was adjourned *sine die* on 2 July 2004 and prorogued by the Governor on 7 July 2004. There were 15 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were considered and passed by the House: (i) The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2004; (ii) The Punjab Excise (Himachal Pradesh) Amendment Bill, 2004; (iii) The Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (iv) The Himachal Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (v) The Himachal Pradesh Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (vi) The Himachal Pradesh Shops and Commercial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (vii) The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (In Hotels and Lodging Houses) Amendment Bill, 2004; (viii) The Himachal Pradesh Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2004; and (ix) The Himachal Pradesh Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) (Amendment) Bill, 2004.

Financial business: The Chief Minister, Shri Virbhadra Singh, who is also in-charge of the Department of Finance, presented the Budget Estimates for the year 2004-05 to the House on 8 June 2004. The General Discussion on the Budget was held for four days in which 48 members participated. The Chief Minister replied to the debate on 16 June 2004. The voting on the Demands was held for 3 days. The Appropriation Bill was introduced, considered and passed on 30 June 2004.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Girdhari Lal Dogra and Ganu Ram, both former members of the State Legislative Assembly.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

The Adjourned Meetings of the Hundred and First Session of the Karnataka Legislative Council commenced on 19 July 2004. The House was adjourned *sine die* on 5 August 2004. There were 14 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Karnataka addressed the House on 22 July 2004 on the occasion of the Karnataka Legislative Council completing One Hundred Sessions. The Speaker of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly, all the Ministers, the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly and Leaders of various political parties, former

* Material contributed by the Karnataka Legislative Council Secretariat

Chairpersons, former Deputy Chairpersons, former Leaders of the House and former Leaders of the Opposition graced the occasion. On 22 July 2004, Shri Mallikarjuna Kharge moved the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address which was seconded by Shri D.H. Shankara Murthy. The Motion was adopted on the same day.

Legislative business: During the Session, seven Bills as passed by the State Legislative Assembly were considered and passed by the House.

Financial business: On 19 July 2004, the Budget Estimates for the year 2004-2005 were presented to the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Ramachandra Veerappa, a sitting member of the Lok Sabha, a freedom fighter and a former member of the Karnataka Legislature. References were also made on the passing away of Prof. K. Venkatagiri Gowda, a former member of the Lok Sabha, an eminent economist and the President of State Vokkaliga's Association and M.N. Basavarajaiah, a noted entrepreneur in the field of film industry.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Twelfth Karnataka Legislative Assembly, which commenced its First Session on 9 June 2004, was adjourned on 28 June 2004. The House commenced again on 19 July 2004 and was adjourned *sine die* on 5 August 2004. There were 23 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Karnataka addressed members of both the Houses assembled together on 11 June 2004. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor was moved and adopted by the House without any discussion on 18 June 2004.

Legislative business: During the Session, seven Bills, including the Appropriation Bills, were passed by the House.

Financial business: The Deputy Chief Minister, who is also in-charge of the Finance Department, presented the Budget for the year 2004-05 on 19 July 2004. In all, 36 members participated in the discussion to which the Finance Minister replied on 30 July 2004. The Supplementary Estimates were introduced and passed on 3 August 2004.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were

* Material contributed by the Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat

made on the passing away of Sarvashri Ramachandra Veerappa, a sitting member of the Lok Sabha; Venkatagiri Gowda, a former member of the Lok Sabha; G. Raju Gowda, D.B. Kalmankar, P. Venkataramana, N. Gangadhar, M.G. Jartarghar; former Ministers and former members; K.N. Somasundaram, a former member; Smt. Soundarya, a cine artist, who lost her life along with three others in a plane accident; Shri Basavarajaiah, pioneer of the Kannada Films; and Padmashri Pal Potan, an Engineer. Tributes were also paid to those school children who died in a fire accident at Kumbhakonam district in Tamil Nadu.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eleventh Kerala Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Eighth Session on 25 June 2004, was adjourned *sine dine* on 28 July 2004. The House was prorogued by the Governor on the same day. There were 23 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following 13 Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Kerala Unaided Professional Colleges (Prohibition of Capitation Fees and Procedure for Admission and Fixation of Fees) Bill, 2004; (ii) The Kerala Appropriation (No.12) Bill, 2004; (iii) The Kerala Finance Bill, 2004; (iv) The Kerala Appropriation (No.13) Bill, 2004; (v) The Kerala Appropriation (No.14) Bill, 2004; (vi) The Kerala Appropriation (No.15) Bill, 2004; (vii) The Kerala Appropriation (No.16) Bill, 2004; (viii) The Kerala Appropriation (No.17) Bill, 2004; (ix) The Kerala Appropriation (No.18) Bill, 2004; (x) The Kerala Appropriation (No.19) Bill, 2004; (xi) The Kerala Appropriation (No.20) Bill, 2004; (xii) The Kerala Appropriation (No.21) Bill, 2004; and (xiii) The Kerala Appropriation (No.22) Bill, 2004.

Financial business: The House devoted 13 days for the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in the Budget for the financial year 2004-2005. 36 demands were discussed in the House and 7 demands were guillotined.

The House discussed and voted the Supplementary Demands for Grants in the Budget for the year 2004-2005 and the Excess Grants for the financial years 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1996-97, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, and 2001-02 on 27 July 2004.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Sikander Bakht, Governor of Kerala; E.K. Nayanar, former Chief Minister of Kerala; A.M. Thomas,

---

* Material contributed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat

former Speaker of the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly; K.P. Ramachandran Nair, former Minister; N. Sivan Pillai, O. Lukose, C.G. Panicker, P.V.S. Musthafa Pookoya Thangal, E.V. Kumaran, Alikunju Sasthri and P. Balan, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly; and P.K. Kumaran Achary, a former member of the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly. Tributes were also paid to those 90 school children who lost their lives in a fire accident at Kumbhakonam district in Tamil Nadu.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Twelfth Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Third Session on 24 June 2004, was adjourned *sine die* on 30 July 2004. There were 18 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, besides the Appropriation Bills, the House passed the following seven Bills: (i) Bharatiya Stamp (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004; (ii) Danda Prakriya Sanhita (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004; (iii) Bharatiya Danda Prakriya Sanhita (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004; (iv) Madhya Pradesh Gau Seva Aayog (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 2004; (v) Madhya Pradesh Vratikar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004; (vi) Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-2) Vidheyak, 2004; and (vii) Madhya Pradesh Raj Marg Vidheyak, 2004.

Financial business: On 12 July 2004, the Finance Minister, Shri Raghavji presented the Budget for the year 2004-2005 to the House. The General Discussion on the Budget was held for four days (on 13, 14, 15 and 16 July 2004). The discussion on the Demands for Grants for the year 2004-2005 was held for eight days (on 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26 and 27 July 2004). The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2004 in respect of the Budget 2004-2005 was passed by the House on 28 July 2004.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Ram Prakash Gupta, Governor of Madhya Pradesh; Shri Brijmohan Mishra, former Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri E.K. Nayanar, former Chief Minister of Kerala; Shri Abdul Gafoor, former Chief Minister of Bihar; Dr. Abrar Ahmed, former Union Minister of State; Shri A.M. Thomas, former Union Deputy Minister; Sarvashri Vikram Singh, Bhishmashah Judev, Kedar Nath Rawat, Murlidhar Maheshwari, Bhuvneshwar, Thakur Darbar

* Material contributed by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Singh, Sheshrao Govindrao Bute, Nanhelal Patel, Ajaynarayan Mushran, Brajendra Lal Gupta, Lalkamaleshwar Singh, Rewati Raman Mishra, Smt. Chandra Kanta Khode, Smt. Bhuleshwari Deepa Sahoo, and Sushri Uma Yadav, all former members of the Assembly.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

The Maharashtra Legislative Council, which commenced its First Session of the year on 15 March 2004, was adjourned *sine die* on 17 March 2004. The House was prorogued by the Governor on the same day. There were 3 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Maharashtra addressed members of both the Houses assembled together on 15 March 2004. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved in the House.

Legislative business: The following two Money Bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly were considered by the House: (i) The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2004; and (ii) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2004.

Financial business: The Minister of State for Finance presented Supplementary Demands for the year 2003-2004 on 15 March 2004. The discussion on the Supplementary Demands was held on 16 March 2004. The Minister of State for Finance presented the (Interim) Budget for the year 2004-2005 on 16 March 2004. The discussion on the Interim Budget for the year 2004-2005 was held on 17 March 2004.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Shankarrao Bhaurao Chavan, former Union Minister and Chief Minister of Maharashtra, and Prahlad Bhaidas *alias* Mohanbhau Choudhari, a former member of the House.

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Seventh Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Sixth Session on 11 June 2004, was adjourned *sine die* on 25 June 2004. There were eleven sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, besides the Appropriation Bill, the following five Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Meghalaya

* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislative Council Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (ii) The Meghalaya Prohibition of Manufacture, Sale, Use and Throwing of Low Density Plastic Bags (Amendment) Bill, 2004; (iii) The Meghalaya Tax (on Luxuries) Bill, 2004; (iv) The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Members' Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2004; and (v) The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Members' Family Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 2004.

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 23 June 2004, Shri P.W. Muktieh was elected unopposed as the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Financial business: The Deputy Chief Minister, who is also in-charge of the Department of Finance, presented the Budget Estimates for the year 2004-2005 (Revised) to the House on 11 June 2004. The General Discussion on the Budget was held on 14, 15 and 16 June 2004, to which the Deputy Chief Minister and in-charge of Finance replied. The voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants was held on 18, 21 and 22 June 2004. Subsequently, the Meghalaya Appropriation (No.11) Bill, 2004 was introduced and passed by the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Md. Akramozzaman, a former member of the House.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Tenth Nagaland Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Fifth Session on 22 June 2004, was adjourned *sine die* on 28 June 2004. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 29 June 2004. There were five sittings in all.

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 24 June 2004, Shri E.E. Pangteang was unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following two Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Nagaland Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2004; and (ii) The Nagaland Communitisation of Public Institutions and Services (Amendment) Bill 2004.

Financial business: The Finance Minister Shri Kewekhape Therie presented the Budget for the year 2004-2005 on 24 June 2004. The

* Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

General Discussion on the Budget was held on 25 and 26 June 2004 in which 15 members participated. The Finance Minister replied to the debate on 26 June 2004. All the Demands for Grants were taken up one by one for discussion along with 31 Cut Motions tabled by various members.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Thangpong H., a member of the Fourth and Fifth Legislative Assembly and Anden Konyak, a member of the Third Legislative Assembly.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Thirteenth Orissa Legislative Assembly, which was constituted on 15 May 2004, commenced its First Session on 30 June 2004 and was adjourned *sine die* on 7 August 2004. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 7 September 2004. There were 31 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Orissa addressed the House on 30 June 2004. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved on the same day. The Motion was adopted by the House after the reply given by the Chief Minister on 3 July 2004.

Legislative business: Five Bills, including the Orissa Appropriation Bill, 2004, were passed by the House.

Financial business: The Finance Minister presented the Budget Estimates for the year 2004-2005 on 5 July 2004. The General Discussion on the Budget was held for three days. Sixteen Demands were discussed in 14 sittings and were voted in full. The rest of the Demands were guillotined. The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 2004 was passed by the House on 30 July 2004.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Laxmi Prasad Mishra, former Minister; Jagannath Mishra, Antaryami Pradhan, Pitambar Panda, Bhaiga Sethi and Ranjit Kumar Pradhan, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly; and Lance Naik Kishore Chandra Mallick and Naib Subedar S.K. Sahoo, both of the Indian Army.

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Seventh Sikkim Legislative Assembly, which commenced its First Session on 24 May 2004, was adjourned *sine die* on the same day.

---

* Material contributed by the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Sikkim Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Election of Speaker and the Deputy Speaker: Shri D.N. Takarpa and Shri Mingma Tshering Sherpa were unanimously elected as the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, respectively, of the State Legislative Assembly.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Ninth Tripura Legislative Assembly commenced its Fifth Session on 28 May 2004. The House took a recess for 11 days during which the two Subject Committees (I and II) scrutinized the Budget. The House, which reassembled on 14 June 2004, was adjourned *sine die* on 17 June 2004. The Governor prorogued the House on 21 July 2004. There were 8 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following 14 Bills were considered and passed by the House: (i) The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 2004; (ii) The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2004; (iii) The Tripura Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2004; (iv) The Tripura Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2004; (v) The Tripura Appropriation (No.6) Bill, 2004; (vi) The Tripura Appropriation (No.7) Bill, 2004; (vii) The Tripura Appropriation (No.8) Bill, 2004; (viii) The Tripura Appropriation (No.9) Bill, 2004; (ix) The Tripura Appropriation (No.10) Bill, 2004; (x) The Tripura Appropriation (No.11) Bill, 2004; (xi) The Tripura Appropriation (No.12) Bill, 2004; (xii) The Tripura Appropriation (No.13) Bill, 2004; (xiii) The Tripura Appropriation (No.15) Bill, 2004; and (xiv) The Tripura Recording of Marriage Bill, 2003.

Financial business: On 28 May 2004, the Finance Minister, Shri Badal Choudhury, presented before the House the Budget Estimates for the year 2004-2005.

The General Discussion on the Budget Estimates for 2004-2005 was held on 31 May and 1 and 2 June 2004 in which 35 members participated. Thereafter, the House was adjourned for enabling the two Subject Committees to scrutinize the Demands for Grants of the 21 Departments. The Subject Committees submitted their Reports to the House on 14 June 2004 when the House met again. The discussion and voting were held on 14 and 16 June 2004. Ten Ministers and twelve members took part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants. 92 Cut Motions received from the members were taken as moved and all of them were negatived. Thereafter, all the Demands for Grants in the Budget Estimates for 2004-2005 were passed by the House.

---

* Material contributed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Ram Prakash Gupta, former Governor of Madhya Pradesh and former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh; E.K. Nayanar, former Chief Minister of Kerala; Maninder Lal Bhowmik, former Speaker of the Tripura Legislative Assembly; Hasmai Reang and Aghore Deb Barma, both former members of the Tripura Legislative Assembly; and Padma Kumar Hrangkhawl, a former member of the Tripura Territorial Council.

10

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

I. BOOKS

Achary, P.D.T., *Law of Elections* (New Delhi: Bharat Law House), 2004

Aiyar, K.J., *Law of Contempt of Courts with Law on Contempt of Parliament, State Assemblies and Public Servants* (Delhi: Delhi Law House), 2004

Amoretti, Ugo M., ed. *Federalism and Territorial Cleavages* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press), 2004

Anand, Adarsh Sein, *Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir: Its Development and Comments* (Delhi: Universal Law Publishing), 2004

Bandyopadhyaya, D., and Mukherji, Amitava, *New Issues in Panchayati Raj* (New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company), 2004

Berglund, Henrik, *Hindu Nationalism and Democracy* (Delhi: Shipra Publications), 2004

Burns, James, MacGregor, *Leaders Who Changed the World* (New Delhi: Penguin Books), 2004

Buta Singh, *The Dalits and Dalit Awakening in India* (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing), 2004

Cawthra, Gavin, ed. *Governing Insecurity: Democratic Control of Military and Security Establishments in Transitional Democracies* (London: Zed Books), 2003

Chibesakunda, Ng'ona Mwelwa, *Parliament of Zambia* (Lusaka: National Assembly of Zambia), 2001

Clinton, Bill, *My Life* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf), 2004

Cochrane, Feargal and Others, ed. *Global Governance, Conflict and Resistance* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan), 2003

Dass, Sujata K., ed. *Atal Bihari Vajpayee: Prime Minister of India* (Delhi: Kalpaz Publications), 2004

Devesh Vijay, *Writing Politics: Left Discourses in Contemporary India* (Mumbai: Popular Prakashan), 2004

Evans, Eric J., *Thatcher and Thatcherism* (New York: Routledge), 2004

Fukuyama, Francis, *State-building, Governance and World Order in the 21st Century* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press), 2004

Gangrade, K.D., *Moral Lessons from Gandhi's Autobiography and Other Essays* (New Delhi: Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti), 2004

Girling, John, *Social Movements and Symbolic Power: Radicalism: Reform and the Trial of Democracy in France* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan), 2004

Gupta, S.P., *Three Decades of Haryana: A Descriptive Study* (Chandigarh: Ess Pee Publication), 2003

Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, *Who's Who: Tenth Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly* (Shimla: Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat), 2003

Hussain, Mutalib, *Parties and Politics: A Study of Opposition Parties and the PAP in Singapore* (Singapore: Eastern Universities Press), 2003

India, Lok Sabha Secretariat, *Directions by the Speaker Under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of business in Lok Sabha 5th Ed.* (New Delhi: Lok Sabha Secretariat), 2004

India, Lok Sabha Secretariat, *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha 11th Ed.* (New Delhi: Lok Sabha Secretariat), 2004

India, Lok Sabha Secretariat, *Shaheed Hemu Kalani* (New Delhi: Lok Sabha Secretariat), 2003

India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, *Achievements of NDA Government: the Promise of a New India* (New Delhi: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting), 2004

India, Ministry of Law and Justice, *Manual of Election Law (A Compilation of the Statutory Provisions Governing Elections to Parliament and the State Legislatures) (as on the 1st March, 2004)* (Delhi: Controller of Publications), 2004

Inter-Parliamentary Union, *109th IPU Assembly: Summary Records of the Proceedings, Geneva (Switzerland), 1-3 October 2003* (Geneva: Inter- Parliamentary Union), 2003

Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva, *Summary Records of the Inter-Parliamentary Council (167th Session), 16 and 21 October, 2000, Jakarta (Indonesia)* (Geneva: Inter-Parliamentary Union), 2000

Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly, *Who's Who: Tenth Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly* (Jammu: Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly Secretariat), 2003

Jenkins, Rob, ed. *Regional Reflections: Comparing Politics Across India's States* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press), 2004

Jha, Indra Mohan, *SAARC: The Road Ahead (A Case for Constructive Diplomacy)* (New Delhi: National Book Organisation), 2004

Jha, R.C., *Cry of the Indian Republic* (New Delhi: Anamaya Publishers), 2004

Kapur, Harish, *Diplomatic Journey: Emerging India* (New Delhi: Manas Publications), 2004

Khaled, Ahmad, *Pakistan: The State in Crisis* (Lahore: Vanguard Books), 2002

Khan, Shahrukh Rafi, *Pakistan Under Musharraf (1999-2002): Economic Reform and Political Change* (Lahore: Vanguard Books), 2004

King, Roger, *The State, Democracy and Globalization* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan), 2004

Knapp, Andrew, *Parties and the Party System in France: A Disconnected Democracy?* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan), 2004

Kripalani, Coonoor, *Mahatma Gandhi: Apostle of Non-violence* (New Delhi: Rupa & Company), 2003

Majumdar, Anindyo J., *Lethal Games: Nuclear Security, Arms Control and Leadership in Indo-Pak Relations* (New Delhi: Lancer's Books), 2004

Malhotra, G.C., *2nd rev. ed. Cabinet Responsibility to Legislature: Motions of Confidence and No-confidence in Lok Sabha and State Legislatures* (New Delhi: Metropolitan Book Co. Ltd. For the Lok Sabha Secretariat), 2004

Marcello, Patricia Cronin, *The Dalai Lama: A Biography* (Westport: Greenwood Press), 2004

Maye, Kassem, *Egyptian Politics: The Dynamics of Authoritarian Rule* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers), 2004

Munshi, Surendra, ed. *Good Governance, Democratic Societies and Globalisation* (New Delhi: Sage Publications), 2004

Nanda, B.R., *Three Statesmen: Gokhale, Gandhi and Nehru* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press), 2004

Omvedt, Gail, *Ambedkar: Towards an Enlightened India* (New Delhi: Penguin Books), 2004

Post, Jerrold M., *Leaders and Their Followers in a Dangerous World: The Psychology of Political Behaviour* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press), 2004

Rao, M.V.S. Koteswara, *Communist Parties and United Front Experience in Kerala and West Bengal* (Hyderabad: Prajasakti Book House), 2003

Rao, C. Narasimha, ed. *A Decade of Economic Reforms in India* (New Delhi: Serials Publications), 2004

Rotberg, Robert I., ed. *When States Fail: Causes and Consequences* (Princeton: Princeton University Press), 2004

Sakwa, Richard, *Putin: Russia's Choice* (London: Routledge), 2004

Sanjeev, Prakash, ed. *Investigating Social Capital: Comparative Perspectives on Civil Society, Participation and Governance* (New Delhi: Sage Publications), 2004

Seshadri, K., *Politics and Society in Changing India* (Jaipur: Mangal Deep Publications), 2004

Sharma, Jai Narain, *Power, Politics and Corruption: A Gandhian Solution* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications), 2004

Sharma, Rashmi, *Autobiographical Writings of Mahatma Gandhi* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications), 2004

Sharma, Sanjay Prakash, ed. *Kashmir's Political Leadership: Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and his Legacy* (Jaipur: RBSA Publishers), 2004

Sinha, Seema, ed. *Remembering Our Leaders* (New Delhi: Children's Book Trust), 2002

Solidum, Estrella, D., *The Politics of ASEAN: An Introduction of Southeast Asian Regionalism* (Singapore: Eastern Universities Press), 2003

Sunil Kumar, *Parties and Coalition Politics: A Comparative Study* (New Delhi: Centre for Federal Studies), 2004

Surya Prakash, A., ed. *Sonia under Scrutiny: Issue of Foreign Origin* (New Delhi: India First Foundation), 2004

Upreti, B.C., *Contemporary South Asia* (Delhi: Kalinga Publications), 2004

Venkataraman, R., *Maulana Azad and the Unity of India* (New Delhi: Indian Council for Cultural Relations), 1997

Zambia, National Assembly, *Parliament of Zambia: Public Parliamentary Handbook* (Lusaka: National Assembly of Zambia), 2004

Zambia, National Assembly, *The Parliament of Zambia: A Brief Account of Its Structure and Activities* (Lusaka: National Assembly of Zambia), 2004

Zambia, National Assembly, *The Zambian Parliament* (Lusaka: National Assembly of Zambia), 2004

Zavos, John, *Hindu Nationalism and Indian Politics* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press), 2004

II. ARTICLES

Alberitton, Robert B., "Cambodia in 2003: On the Road to Democratic Consolidation", *Asian Survey*, Vol.44, No.1, January-February 2004, pp.102-09

Angrist, Michelle Penner, "Party Systems and Regime Formation in the Modern Middle East: Explaining Turkish Exceptionalism", *Comparative Politics*, Vol.36, No.2, January 2004, pp.229-49

Beetham, David and Others, "Democratic Audit: Towards a Broader View of Democratic Achievement", *Parliamentary Affairs*, Vol.56, No.2, April 2003, pp.334-47

Bhardwaj, Prem R., "Globalisation: Politics of US Hegemony and Democratic Processes in Developing Countries", *Man and Development*, Vol.25, No.4, December 2003, pp.19-52

Bipin Chandra, "Gandhiji, Secularism and Communalism", *Social Scientist*, Vol.32, No.1-2, January-February 2004, pp.3-29

Bonney, Norman, "Local Democracy Renewed?", *Political Quarterly*, Vol.75, No.1, January-March 2004, pp.43-51

Brich, Sarah and Watt, Bob, "Remote Electronic Voting: Free, Fair and Secret?", *Political Quarterly*, Vol.75, No.1, January-March 2004, pp.60-72

Era, Sezhiyan, "Voter's Right to Reject All Candidates in an Election", *Mainstream*, Vol.42, No.13, 20 March 2004, pp.5-6

Hadiz, Vedi R., "Rise of Neo-Third Worldism? The Indonesian Trajectory and the Consolidation of Illiberal Democracy", *Third World Quarterly*, Vol.25, No.1, 2004, pp.55-71

Hall, Floyd, "Education and Registration: Improving the Electoral Process in the Caribbean", *Parliamentarian*, Vol. 84, No. 4, 2003, pp.353-55

Harvey, Adrian, "Monarchy and Democracy: A Progressive Agenda", *Political Quarterly*, Vol.75, No.1, January-March 2004, pp.34-42

"Knowledge Management: The CPA and Professional Knowledge Based Parliamentarians", *Parliamentarian*, Vol.84, No.4, 2003, pp.366-68

Martin, Lyndon, L., "Confidence and Trust: Parliament in the 21st Century", *Parliamentarian*, Vol.84, No.4, 2003, pp.359-60

Mishra, Vandana, "Elections 2004: Analysing the BJP and Congress", *Mainstream*, Vol.42, No.19, 1 May 2004, pp.21-23

Mkapa, Benjamin, "Public Communication: Government and the Media in Tanzania", *Parliamentarian*, Vol.84, No.4, 2003, pp.343-47

Moddie, A.D., "What India Needs: The Governance Perspective", *Freedom First*, No.459, October-December 2003, pp.5-7

Msekwa, Pius, "Enhancing Committees: An Assessment of Progress in Tanzania", *Parliamentarian*, Vol.84, No.4, 2003, pp.361-65

Palshikar, Suhas, "Revisiting State Level Parties", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.39, No.14 & 15, 3 April 2004, pp.1477-79

Pennington, Mark, "Hayekian Political Economy and the Limits of Deliberative Democracy", *Political Studies*, Vol.51, No.4, December 2003, pp.722-39

Puri, Balraj, "Jammu and Kashmir Permanent Resident (Disqualification) Bill – Questionable Legal, Moral and Political Basis", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.39, Nos.14 & 15, 3 April 2004 and 10 April 2004, pp.1456-57

Rakshit, Nirmalendu Bikash, "Parliamentary Privileges and Fundamental Rights", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.39, No.13, 27 March 2004, pp.1379-83

Randall, Vicky, "Using and Abusing the Concept of the Third World: Geopolitics and the Comparative Political Study of Development and

Underdevelopment", *Third World Quarterly*, Vol.25, No.1, 2004, pp.41-53

Saich, Tony and Yang, Xuedong, "Innovation in China's Local Governance: Open Recommendation and Selection", *Pacific Affairs*, Vol.76, No.2, 2003, pp.185-208

Sastry, Trilochan, "Electoral Reforms and Citizen's Initiatives: Some Breakthroughs", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.39, No.13, 27 March 2004, pp.1391-97

Sharma, Ashok, "Developing Accountable Local Leadership Through Citizens Voice: An Experience of Gram Sabha in an Indian State", *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, Vol.49, No.4, October-December 2003, pp.749-66

Vandervorst, Ricarda, "Parliamentarians' Perspectives on Proportional Representation: Electoral System Change in New Zealand", *Political Science*, Vol.55, No.2, December 2003, pp.19-38

Webb, Paul, "Parties and Party System: Prospects for Realignment", *Parliamentary Affairs*, Vol.56, No.2, April 2003, pp.283-96

Wong, Joseph, "Deepening Democracy in Taiwan", *Man and Development*, Vol.76, No.2, 2003, pp.235-56

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	2 June to 10 June 2004
2.	NUMBER OF DAYS OF SESSION	9
3.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL SITTINGS HELD	7
4.	NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	13 hours, 41 minutes
5.	WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 April to 30 June 2004	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	—	—
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	—	—
iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	—	—
iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	—	—
v)	Committee on Petitions	1	—
vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	—	—
vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	— —	— —
viii)	Committee of Privileges	—	—
ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	—	—
x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	—	—
xi)	Committee on Estimates	—	—
xii)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
xiii)	House Committee		
	a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	—	—
	b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	—	—
xv)	Railway Convention Committee	—	—
xvi)	Rules Committee	2	1
xvii)	Committee on Ethics	—	—
xviii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	—	—
xix)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	—	—
	JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES		
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	—	—

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

i)	Committee on Agriculture	—
ii)	Committee on Information Technology	—
iii)	Committee on Defence	—
iv)	Committee on Energy	—
v)	Committee on External Affairs	—
vi)	Committee on Finance	—
vii)	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	—
viii)	Committee on Labour and Welfare	—
ix)	Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals	—
x)	Committee on Railways	—
xi)	Committee on Urban and Rural Development	—

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWO HUNDREDTH AND FIRST SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	4 to 10 June 2004
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	5
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	4 hours and 16 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	Nil
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	30
	(ii) Introduced	Nil
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	Nil
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
	(xi) Discussed	Nil
	(xii) Passed	Nil
	(xiii) Withdrawn	Nil
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xvi) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	Nil
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	30
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	143
	(ii) Introduced	Nil

(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi) Discussed	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	Nil
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed	24*
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	119
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussions held	Nil
NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
8. STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTERS	Nil
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	Nil

* 9 Bills of Dr. Dasari Narayana Rao, MP and 14 Bills of Shri Suresh Pachouri, MP, lapsed due to their induction in the Council of Ministers and 1 Bill of Smt. Ambika Soni, MP, lapsed due to her resignation

(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussed	Nil
(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved and discussed	1
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Lapsed	Nil
16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	Nil
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	271
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	374
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	84 (on 9.6.2004)
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	113 (on 9.6.2004)

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred	Nil
(ii) Unstarred	Nil
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil

22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES — Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

	Name of the Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 April to 30 June 2004	No. of Reports presented
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	1	Nil
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	Nil
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	6	3
(iv)	Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(v)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	Nil	Nil
(vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	Nil	Nil
(viii)	General Purposes Committee	1	Nil
(ix)	House Committee	1	Nil
Department-related Standing Committees:			
(x)	Commerce	Nil	Nil
(xi)	Home Affairs	Nil	Nil
(xii)	Human Resource Development	Nil	Nil
(xiii)	Industry	Nil	Nil
(xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	Nil	Nil
(xv)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	Nil	Nil
Other Committees			
(xvi)	Committee on Ethics	Nil	Nil
(xvii)	Committee on Provision of Computers to Members of Rajya Sabha	1	Nil
(xviii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	2	Nil
(xix)	Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Functioning of Wakf Boards	Nil	Nil
(xx)	Committee Coordination Section	Nil	Nil

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE — Nil

25. PETITIONS PRESENTED — Nil

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES

S.No.	Name of members sworn in	Party affiliation	Date on which sworn in
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Anand Sharma	I.N.C.	13.4.2004
2.	Shri Abdul Wahab Pee Vee	M.L.	-do-
3.	Shri K. Karunakaran	I.N.C.	-do-
4.	Shri A. Vijayaraghavan	CPI(M)	-do-
5.	Shri T.R. Zeliang	N.P.F.	-do-
6.	Shri Ashwani Kumar	I.N.C.	-do-
7.	Shri Dharam Pal Sabharwal	I.N.C.	-do-
8.	Dr. M.S. Gill	I.N.C.	-do-
9.	Shri Matilal Sarkar	CPI(M)	-do-
10.	Shri Silvius Condepan	I.N.C.	4.6.2004
11.	Smt. Syeda Anwara Taimur	I.N.C.	-do-
12.	Shri Varinder Singh Bajwa	SAD	-do-

(Members at Sl. Nos. 1-9, made and subscribed oath/affirmation in the Chairman's Chamber)

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S.No.	Name	Sitting member/ Ex-member
1.	Shri Sikander Bakht	Ex-member
2.	Shri S.B. Chavan	-do-
3.	Sardar Gurcharan Singh Tohra	Sitting member
4.	Dr. Abrar Ahmed	-do-
5.	Dr. Shrikant Ramchandra Jichkar	Ex-member
6.	Dr. M.M.S. Siddhu	Ex-member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2004

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Shoret Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	24.6.2004 to 28.6.2004	3	2(2)	—	6(6)	26(26)	—
Assam L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	4.6.2004 to 26.6.2004	17	8(8)	—	(1,002)	(246)	(86)
Bihar L.C.	4.6.2004 to 26.6.2004	17	(10)	—	896(853)	(4)	188(171)
Chhattisgarh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	28.6.2004 to 2.8.2004	26	12(12)	—	1,281(862)	550(611)[a]	—
Gujarat L.A.	20.5.2004 to 10.6.2004	21	13(13)	5	3622(2368)	433(321)	18(3)
Haryana L.A.	21.6.2004	1	7(7)	—	43(37)	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	7.6.2004 to 2.7.2004	15	10(9)	—	785(502)	69(51)	1
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	9.6.2004 to 28.6.2004	9	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.	11.6.2004 to 18.6.2004	6	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	25.6.2004 to 28.7.2004	23	16(13)	—	(1,068)	(7,351)	—

Madhya Pradesh L.A.	24.6.2004 to 30.7.2004	18	7(7)	—	3,366(1,242)	1,794(2,373)[a]	1
Maharashtra L.A.	15.3.2004 to 17.3.2004 and 24.3.2004 to 11.6.2004	18	11(6)	9	4,971(559)	3(451)[a]	7(1)
Maharashtra L.C.	15.3.2004 to 17.3.2004 and 24.3.2004 to 11.6.2004	18	7(1)	4	2,575(851)	(434)[a]	8
Manipur L.A.	14.6.2004 to 21.6.2004	5	1(1)	—	60(25)	1(1)	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	22.6.2004 to 28.6.2004	5	3(3)	—	70(66)	11(10)	—
Orissa L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	14.6.2004 to 12.7.2004	11	4(4)	—	217(164)	20(14)	2
Rajasthan L.A.	30.6.2004 to 4.8.2004	20	—	—	1,024(942)	1,271(1183)	—
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.*	—	—	—	—	3551(125)	(1015)	—
Tripura L.A.	28.5.2004 to 17.6.2004	8	3(3)	—	427(328)	690(669)	2(2)
Uttaranchal L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	779(71)	110(538)[a]	88
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Pondicherry L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislature contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislature

Notes : a) Starred Questions and Short Notices admitted as Unstarred

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK / NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2004

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Govt. Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh LA.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh LA.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Assam L.A.	1(1)	1	2	—	1(1)	1	—	—	2(1)	—	1	—	7(1)	—	—	2(1)[a]
Bihar L.A.	—	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	4	9(6)	—	—	48(1)[b]
Bihar L.C.	2(1)	19	9(5)	10(1)	—	—	9	8	—	10	7	9(1)	—	—	—	27(1)[c]
Chhattisgarh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	2(2)	4	2	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	3(3)	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	2(1)	1(1)	—	3(3)	1	5(3)	—	3(1)	4(3)	—	1	—	3	—	—	6(2)[d]
Haryana L.A.	1	10	—	—	11(1)	14	11	14	12	—	5	8	11	2	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	—	—	—	5	7(2)	3(2)	11(7)	9(3)	—	—	1	7(26)	—	—	23(23)[e]
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	4	1	—	3[f]
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	1(1)	6	8	10	3	12	7	9	10	—	8	9	12	—	—	54(10)[g]
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	3	—	—	2(2)	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	5(3)	3(1)	1	3(3)	1(1)	8	4(1)	16(6)	8(1)	—	1	1	5(1)	—	—	17(3)[h]
Maharashtra L.C.	6(4)	8(1)	—	—	—	8	4(1)	16(6)	8(1)	—	1	1	5(1)	—	—	17(3)[i]
Manipur L.A.	2(1)	1	—	—	3(3)	2	1	1	2	—	7	—	3(1)	—	—	1[j]
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	6	1	—	3[k]
Nagaland L.A.	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	1(1)	8	5	—	4	7	1(1)	7	7	—	1	7	6	—	—	7[l]
Rajasthan L.A.	—	21	24	—	23	28	24	42	52	—	26	2	27(81)	7	—	70[m]
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	3(3)	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—
Uttaranchal L.A.	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	14	—	—	—	4	6	4	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORY																
Pondicherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	—

* Information received from State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

(a) Employment Review Committee-2(1)

(b) Question and Calling Attention Committee-8; Internal Resources Committee-13(1); Nivedan Committee-9; Woman and Child Welfare Committee-9; and Environment and Pollution Control Committee-9

(c) Question and Calling Attention Committee-9(1); Human Rights Committee-9(1); and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-9

(d) Members' Pay and Allowance Rules Committee-3; Panchayati Raj Committee-1; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1(1); and Committee on Absence of Members-1(1)

(e) Public Administration Committee-6(6); Human Resource Development Committee-6(7); General Development Committee-6(3); and Rural Planning Committee-5(7)

(f) Committee on Environment-2; and Committee on Ethics-1

(g) Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children and Physically Handicapped-12; Committee on Environment-9; Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-9; Committee on Official Language-5; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-6; Committee on Local Fund Accounts-9; Subject Committees-(10)

(h) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-3; Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-3; Panchayati Raj Committee-8(2); Catering Committee-1; and Committee on Women Rights and Welfare-2(1)

(i) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-3; Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-3; Panchayati Raj Committee-8(2); Catering Committee-1; and Committee on Women Rights and Welfare-2(1)

(j) Hill Areas Committee-1

(k) Subject Committees-3

(l) Committee on Papers Laid/to be laid on the Table-4; and Committee on Questions and References-3

(m) Woman and Child Welfare Committee-24; Question and Reference Committee-26; and Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-20

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD

1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2004

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent
1	2	3

-NIL-

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2004

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Arunachal Pradesh (University) Bill, 2004
2. The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2004

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Sachivalaya Evam Sanlgan Karyalayon Ke Sahayakon Ka Sanyukta Sanvarg (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004
2. The Bihar Padon Evam Sevaon Ki Riktiyon Mein Aarakshan (Anusuchit Jatiyon, Anusuchit Janjatiyon Evam Anya Pichhde Vargon Ke Liye Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004
3. The Bihar Kashatkari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004
4. The Patna Vishvavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004
5. The Bihar Rajya Vishvavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004
6. The Bihar Arajakiya Madhyamik Vidyalya Prabandh Evam Niyantran Grahan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004
7. The Bihar Apada Prabandhan Vidheyak, 2004
8. The Bihar Intermediate Parishad (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Bihar Padon Evam Sevaon Ki Riktiyon Mein Aarakshan (Anusuchit Jatiyon, Anusuchit Janjatiyon Evam Anya Pichhde Vargon Ke Liye Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004
2. The Bihar Rajya Vishvavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004
3. The Patna Vishvavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004
4. The Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-4) Vidheyak, 2004
5. The Bihar Aapda Prabandhan Vidheyak, 2004
6. The Bihar Intermediate Shiksha Parishad (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
7. The Bihar Arajakiya Madhyamik Vidyalya Prabandh Evam Niyantran Grahan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004
8. The Sachivalaya Evam Sanlgan Karyalayon Ke Sahayakon Ka Sanyukta Sanvarg (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004
9. The Bihar Kashatkari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2004
10. The Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2004

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2004

2. The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2004
3. The Goa Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2004
4. The Goa Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2004
5. The Goa Barge Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2004
6. The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2004
7. The Goa Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2004
8. The Goa Members of the Legislative Assembly (Special Rights) (Amendment) Bill, 2004
9. The Goa Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly Bill, 2004
10. The Goa Salaries and Allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Amendment) Bill, 2004
11. The Goa Salaries and Allowances of the Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2004
12. The Goa Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2004

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Gujarat Public Authorities Seals Bill, 2004
2. The Gujarat Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2004
3. The Gujarat Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection (Repeal) Bill, 2004
4. The Bombay Devadasis Protection (Gujarat Repeal) Bill, 2004
5. The Gujarat Repealing Bill, 2004
6. The Bombay National Parks (Gujarat Repeal) Bill, 2004
7. The Bombay Aerial Ropeways (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2004
8. The Gujarat Cinemas (Regulation) Bill, 2004
9. The Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development (Amendment) Bill, 2004
10. The Bombay Stamp (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2004
11. The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2004
12. The Bombay Electricity Duty (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2004
13. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 2004

HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Haryana Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2004
2. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2004
3. The Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development (Haryana Second Amendment) Bill, 2004
4. The Restriction of Habitual Offenders (Punjab) Haryana Repeal Bill, 2004
5. The Punjab Habitual Offenders (Control and Reform) Haryana Repeal Bill, 2004
6. The East Punjab Molasses (Control) Haryana Amendment Bill, 2004
7. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Facilities to Members) Amendment Bill, 2004

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2004
2. The Punjab Excise (Himachal Pradesh) Amendment Bill, 2004

3. The Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2004
4. The Himachal Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2004
5. The Himachal Pradesh Advocate Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2004*
6. The Himachal Pradesh Shops and Commercial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2004
7. The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (In Hotels and Lodging Houses) Amendment Bill, 2004
8. The Himachal Pradesh Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2004
9. The Himachal Pradesh Non-biodegradable Garbage (Control)(Amendment) Bill, 2004

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Unaided Professional Colleges (Prohibition of Capitation Fees and Procedure for Admission and Fixation of Fees) Bill, 2004
2. The Kerala Finance Bill, 2004
3. The Kerala Appropriation (No.12) Bill, 2004
4. The Kerala Appropriation (No.13) Bill, 2004
5. The Kerala Appropriation (No.14) Bill, 2004
6. The Kerala Appropriation (No.15) Bill, 2004
7. The Kerala Appropriation (No.16) Bill, 2004
8. The Kerala Appropriation (No.17) Bill, 2004
9. The Kerala Appropriation (No.18) Bill, 2004
10. The Kerala Appropriation (No.19) Bill, 2004
11. The Kerala Appropriation (No.20) Bill, 2004
12. The Kerala Appropriation (No.21) Bill, 2004
13. The Kerala Appropriation (No.22) Bill, 2004

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2004
2. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2004
3. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2004
4. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2004
5. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy, Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2004
6. The Shri Sai Baba Sansthan Trust (Shirdi) Bill, 2004

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Shri Sai Baba Sansthan Trust (Shirdi) Bill, 2004
2. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2004
3. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2004
4. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2004
5. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2004

---

* Bills awaiting assent

6. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy, Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2004

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Manipur Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2004

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2004
2. The Nagaland Communitisation of Public Institutions and Services (Amendment) Bill, 2004

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The East Punjab Ministers' Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 2004
2. The Salaries and Allowances of Deputy Ministers, Punjab (Amendment) Bill, 2004
3. The Punjab Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2004
4. The Punjab Termination of Agreements Bill, 2004

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tripura Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2004
2. The Tripura Appropriation (No.5-17) Bill, 2004
3. The Tripura Recording of Marriage Bill, 2003

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2004

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
			UNION GOVERNMENT		
			-Nil-		
			GOA		
1.	The Goa (Issue of Single Point Clearances for International Film Festival) Ordinance, 2004	6.4.2004	29.6.2004	—	—
			KERALA		
1.	The Kerala Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	30.4.2004	28.6.2004	—	Lapsed
			MAHARASHTRA		
1.	The Maharashtra Government Servants Regulation of Transfers and Prevention of Delay in Discharge of Official Duties Ordinance, 2004	16.1.2004	15.3.2004	25.4.2004	—
2.	The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	28.1.2004	15.3.2004	25.4.2004	—

3.	The Maharashtra Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualification) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	3.3.2004	15.3.2004	25.4.2004	—
4.	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	6.3.2004	15.3.2004	25.4.2004	—
5.	The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	29.3.2004	24.5.2004	4.7.2004	—
6.	The Maharashtra Tax on Sale of Electricity (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	5.4.2004	24.5.2004	4.7.2004	—
7.	The Maharashtra Krishna Valley and Konkan Irrigation Development Corporations (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2004	5.4.2004	24.5.2004	4.7.2004	—
8.	The Maharashtra Government Servants Regulation of Transfers and Prevention of Delay in Discharge of Official Duties Ordinance, 2004	20.4.2004	24.5.2004	4.7.2004	—
9.	The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2004	12.5.2004	24.5.2004	4.7.2004	—
10.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	17.5.2004	24.5.2004	4.7.2004	—

11.	The Maharashtra Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	17.5.2004		24.5.2004	4.7.2004	—
12.	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2004	18.5.2004		24.5.2004	4.7.2004	—
			RAJASTHAN			
1.	The Rajasthan Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	19.2.2004		30.6.2004	—	—
2.	The Rajasthan Sanskrit University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	19.2.2004		30.6.2004	—	—
3.	The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	28.2.2004		30.6.2004	—	—
4.	The Rajasthan Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	25.5.2004		30.6.2004	—	—
5.	The Rajasthan Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	27.5.2004		30.6.2004	—	—
			TAMIL NADU			
1.	The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	23.4.2004		22.7.2004	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Forcible Conversion of Religion (Repeal) Ordinance, 2004	18.5.2004		22.7.2004	—	—
3.	The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	21.5.2004		22.7.2004	—	Replaced by Legislation

4.	The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	7.6.2004	22.7.2004	—	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	12.6.2004	22.7.2004	—	Replaced by Legislation
		UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	20.5.2004	23.7.2004	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Services Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	28.5.2004	23.7.2004	—	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Secondary Education Services Selection Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	28.5.2004	23.7.2004	—	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	7.6.2004	23.7.2004	—	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Trade Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	11.6.2004	23.7.2004	—	Replaced by Legislati
6.	The Uttar Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	11.6.2004	23.7.2004	—	Replaced by Legislation

7.	The Uttar Pradesh State Highways Authority Ordinance, 2004	17.6.2004	23.7.2004	—	Replaced by Legislation
8.	The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2004	28.6.2004	23.7.2004	—	Replaced by Legislation

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 18 JULY 2004)

States	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	SJP	RJD	BSP	DMK	SS	BJD	CPI	NCP	JD (U)	SAD	PMK	JMM	TRS	TD	MD MK	LJ SP	AIFB
Andhra Pradesh	42	29	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	14	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	40	3	5	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Chhattisgarh	11	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	26	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	10	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand	14	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	28	8	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	20	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	29	4	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	48	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	21	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	13	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	25	4	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	39	10	—	2	—	—	—	16	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	—
Tripura	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttaranchal	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	80	9	10	—	34	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	42	6	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The NCT of Delhi	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	543	145	137	43	35	23	18	16	12	11	10	9	8	8	6	5	5	5	4	4	3

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 18 JULY 2004)

States	JD(S)	RLD	RSP	AITC	AGP	J&K NC	AIM IM	BNP	IF DP	J&K PDP	KC	MNF	ML KSC	NPF	NLP	RPI (A)	SJP (R)	SDF	IND	TOTAL	VACANCIES
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	1
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Karnataka	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	1
Kerala	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	48	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	78	2
West Bengal	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
The NCT of Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	539	4

Abbreviations used in respect of parties represented in the Lok Sabha:

AGP-Asom Gana Parishad; AIFB-All India Forward Bloc; AIMIM-All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen; AITC-All India Trinamool Congress; BJD-Biju Janata Dal; BJP-Bharatiya Janata Party; BNP-Bharatiya Navshakti Party; BSP-Bahujan Samaj Party; CPI(M)-Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI-Communist Party of India; DMK-Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; IFDP-Indian Federal Democratic Party; INC-Indian National Congress; IND-Independents; J&KPDP- Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party; J&KNC-Jammu & Kashmir National Conference; JD(S)-Janata Dal (Secular); JD(U)-Janata Dal (United); JMM-Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; KC-Kerala Congress; LJSP-Lok Jan Shakti Party; MDMK-Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MLKSC-Muslim League Kerala State Committee; MNF-Mizo National Front; NCP-Nationalist Congress Party; NLP-National Loktantrik Party; NPF-Nagaland Peoples Front; PMK-Pattali Makkal Katchi; RJD-Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLD-Rashtriya Lok Dal; RPI(A)-Republican Party of India(A); RSP-Revolutionary Socialist Party; SAD-Shiromani Akali Dal; SDF-Sikkim Democratic Front; SJP(R)-Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya); SJP-Samajwadi Party; SS-Shiv Sena; TD-Telugu Desam; TRS-Telengana Rashtra Samithi.

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 12 OCTOBER 2004)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	TDP	CPI (M)	AIA-DMK	BJD	SP	RJD	Shiv Sena	BSP	INLD	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
STATES																	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	8	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—
4.	Bihar	16	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	2[a]	1	16	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
8.	Haryana	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	5	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2[b]	—	4	—
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[c]	—	6	—
12.	Karnataka	12	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[d]	1	12	—
13.	Kerala	9	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4[e]	—	9	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
15.	Maharashtra	19	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	5[f]	2	19	—
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[g]	—	1	—
18.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[h]	—	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[i]	—	1	—
20.	Orissa	10	1	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
21.	Punjab	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2[j]	—	7	—
22.	Rajasthan	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[k]	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	3	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3[(l)]	—	18	—
25.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26.	Uttaranchal	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	1	8	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	6	—	1[(m)]	3	31	—
28.	West Bengal	16	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4[(n)]	2	16	—
UNION TERRITORIES																	
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
30.	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31.	Nominated	12	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9[(o)]	—	12	—
	TOTAL	245	72	49	9	14	12	5	12	8	4	6	4	38	12	245	—

OTHERS
(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

(a) Samata Party-1; and Janata Dal (United)-1
(b) Jammu and Kashmir National Conference-1; and Peoples' Democratic Party-1
(c) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-1
(d) Janata Dal (Secular)-1
(e) Muslim League-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-1; and Communist Party of India-1
(f) Nationalist Congress Party-3; Republican Party of India-1; and Sadbhavana Party-1
(g) Nationalist Congress Party-1
(h) Mizo National Front-1
(i) Nagaland Peoples Front-1
(j) Shiromani Akali Dal-2
(k) Sikkim Democratic Front-1
(l) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-2; and Pattali Makkal Katchi-1
(m) Akhil Bharatiya Loktantrik Congress-1
(n) Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Forward Bloc-1; and All India Trinamool Congress-1
(o) Nominated-9

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE / UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

State/Union territories	Seats	Cong.(I)	Janata Dal	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (1.1.2003)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A. (1.7.2004)	60	16	—	36	—	—	4[a]	2	58	2
Assam L.A. (30.6.2004)	125	70	—	8	—	—	29[b]	18	125	—
Bihar L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A. (1.7.2004)	70	45	—	20	—	—	2[c]	1	68	2
Goa L.A. (1.9.2004)	39	15	—	19	—	—	4[d]	1	39	—
Gujarat L.A. (1.7.2004)	182	45	—	128	—	—	2[e]	2	177	5
Haryana L.A. (1.7.2004)	90	17	—	6	—	—	51[f]	11	85●	4
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (1.7.2004)	68	43	—	17	—	—	1[g]	6	67	1
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. (1.7.2004)	89	18	—	1	2	—	51[h]	13	85	4
Jammu & Kashmir L.C. (1.4.2004)	36	8	—	—	—	1	20[i]	—	29●	6

Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A. (1.7.2004)	225	65	—	79	1	—	66[j]	13	224●	—
Karnataka L.C. (1.7.2004)	75	45	—	10	—	—	15[k]	3	73	2
Kerala L.A. (1.7.2004)	141	61	—	—	24	7	45[l]	3	140●	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (1.7.2004)	230	38	—	170	1	—	16[m]	2	227●	2
Maharashtra L.A. (1.7.2004)	289	73	—	52	2	—	141[n]	11	279	10
Maharashtra L.C. (1.7.2004)	78	21	1	12	—	—	30[o]	12	76	2
Manipur L.A. (20.9.2004)	60	32	—	4	—	5	18[p]	—	59	1
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A. (1.7.2004)	40	12	—	—	—	—	27[q]	1	40	—
Nagaland L.A. (1.7.2004)	60	14	—	7	—	—	32[r]	4	57	3
Orissa L.A. (1.7.2004)	147	38	—	32	1	1	67[s]	8	147	—
Punjab L.A. (1.7.2004)	117	63	—	2	—	—	40[t]	9	114	3
Rajasthan L.A. (30.6.2004)	200	55	—	119	1	—	10[u]	13	198	2
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A. (1.7.2004)	235	25	—	5	6	5	191[v]	2	234	1

Tripura L.A. (1.7.2004)	60	13	—	—	38	1	8[w]	—	60	—
Uttaranchal L.A. (1.7.2004)	71	37	—	19	—	—	14[x]	—	70	1
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (1.7.2004)	404	16	—	88	2	—	270[y]	16	392	12
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORY										
Pondicherry L.A. (30.6.2004)	30	16	—	1	—	—	10[z]	2	29●	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

● Excluding Speaker/Chairman

(a) Congress (D)-2; and Unattached-2

(b) Asom Gana Parishad-20; Nationalist Congress Party-3; Autonomous State Demand Committee (United)-2; Samata Party-1; Samajwadi Party-1; and All India Trinamool Congress-2

(c) Janata Dal (S)-1; and Nationalist Congress Party-1

(d) United Goans Democratic Party-1; United Goans Democratic Party (Secular)-1; Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-1; and Nationalist Congress Party-1

(e) Janata Dal (United)-2

(f) Indian National Lok Dal-46; Haryana Vikas Party-2; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Nationalist Congress Party-1; and Republican Party of India-1

(g) Lok Jan Shakti Party-1

(h) National Conference-27; Peoples Democratic Party-15; National Panthers Party-4; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Awami League-1; Democratic Movement-1; and Nominated-2

(i) National Conference-14; Peoples Democratic Party-5; and National Panthers Party-1

(j) Janata Dal (S)-57; Janata Dal (U)-5; Kannada Chalavali Vatal Paksha-1; Kannada Naadu Party-1; Republican Party of India-1; and Nominated-1

(k) Janata Dal (S)-12; and Janata Dal (U)-3

(l) Muslim League-16; Kerala Congress (M)-9; Janathipathya Samrakshana Samithi-4; Janata Dal (Secular)-3; Kerala Congress-2; Kerala Congress(B)-2; Kerala Congress (Jacob)-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party (Bolshevik)-2; Communist Marxist Party Kerala-1; Nationalist Congress Party-1; and Congress (Secular)-1

(m) Samajwadi Party-7; Bahujan Samaj Party-2; Gondwana Gantantra Party-3; Rashtriya Samanata Dal-2; Janata Dal (U)-1 and Nationalist Congress Party-1

(n) Shiv Sena-65; Nationalist Congress Party-61; Peasants and Workers Party-5; Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh (B)-3; Janata Dal (S)-2; Gondwana Gantantra Party-1; Native Peoples Party-1; Republican Party of India-1; Samajwadi Janata Party (Maharashtra)-1; and Nominated-1

(o) Nationalist Congress Party-16; Shiv Sena-12; Peasants and Workers Party of India-1; and Peoples Republican Party-1

(p) Federal Party of Manipur-13; Manipur Peoples' Party-2; Manipur State Congress Party-2; and Manipur National Conference-1

(q) Mizo National Front-22; Mizoram People's Conference-2; Zoram Nationalist Party-2; and Mara Democratic Front-1

(r) Nagaland Peoples Front-30; and Janata Dal (U)-2

(s) Biju Janata Dal-61; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-4; and Others-2

(t) Shiromani Akali Dal-40

(u) Janata Dal (U)-2; Indian National Lok Dal-4; Bahujan Samaj Party-2; Samajic Nayaya Manch-1; and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1

(v) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-139; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-30; Pattali Makkal Katchi-19; All India Forward Bloc-1; Unattached-1; and Nominated-1

(w) Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; and Indigenous Nationalist Party of Twipra-6

(x) Bahujan Samaj Party-7; Uttarkhand Party-3; Nominated-1; and Others-3

(y) Samajwadi Party-187; Bahujan Samaj Party-65; Rashtriya Lok Dal-13; Uttar Pradesh Loktantrik Congress-2; Akhil Bharatiya Congress-1; Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha-1; and Nominated-1

(z) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-2; Tamil Manila Congress-1; and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-7